FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 045

8 March 1982

BULGARIA

Mladenov Returns From Moscow, Makes Statement C 1
Other Materials, Communique [cross-reference] C 1
Mladenov Leaves for Sweden, Norway 8 March C 1
Machinery Minister Meets Romanian Counterpart C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Slovak Trade Union Congress Meets in Bratislava D 1
Lenart Speech D 1
Hoffmann Address D 4
Abraham Address D 5
Jakes Speech at Czech Trade Union Congress D 6
[RUDE PRAVO 4 Mar]
CPCZ Weekly Comments on PCI 'Third Road' D 12
[TRIBUNA 24 Feb]
Prague Daily Urges Purchase of Solidarity Stamps D 15
[VECERNI PRAHA 3 Mar]
CPCZ's Indra Leads Delegation for Visit to Syria D 15

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Protest on Canadian Search of Interflug Plane E 1
City Gas Supply Reported Normal After Accident E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Mar]
African 'Patriots' Given Hospital Treatment E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Mar]
Krenz Leads Delegation to FRG Youth Congress E 2
Meets DKP's Mies E 2
Congress Opens 6 Mar E 2
Krenz Address E 3
FRG Citizens Detained, Sentenced for Abuses E 4
Two Detained E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Mar]
One Sentenced E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Mar]
Press Report on Evangelical Synod Meeting E 4
[NEUE ZEIT 4 Mar]
Briefs: Ambassador to Indonesia E 4

POLAND

Official Bodies, Commentary on Moscow Talks G 1
Politburo Endorsement G 1
Council of Ministers Statement G 2
Gornicki Statement G 6
Messner Comments G 7
TRYBUNA LUDU Commentary G 7
Arrests Made in Citizens' Militiaman Death G 8
Commentary on Incident G 8
U.S. Conduct Criticized at Human Rights Talks G 10
U.S. Congressional Delegation Visit Continues G 10
Received by Czyrek, Others G 10
Further Warsaw Reportage G 11

Krakow Visit G 11
Departure for Vienna G 12
Propaganda-Carrying Balloons Released by NATO State G 12
Glemp on Moral Paralysis, Episcopal Nominations G 12
Sejm Hears Report on State Tribunal Bill G 13
Ciosek Views Future Role of Trade Unions G 14
Discussion Reported G 15
Reportage of PZPR Leadership Activities G 15
Milewski at Justice Commission G 15
Grzyb Ends Magdeburg Visit G 16
Olszowski at Lublin Plenum G 16
More on Lublin Plenum G 16
Mokrzyszczak at Biala Podlaska G 17
More on Biala Podlaska G 17
Wozniak at Szczecin Plenum G 18
Orzechowski Address at Legnica G 18
Messner, Romanik at Katowice G 18
Labecki, Gebala at Gdansk G 19
Glowczyk at Jachranka G 19
Michalek at Agriculture Meeting G 19
Czechowicz on Need for PZPR To Regain Confidence G 19
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH]
SD Member Gives Party Views on National Accord G 20
Malinowski Addresses Warsaw ZSL Seminar G 20
Ozdowski Comments on Aims of Social Policy G 21
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY]
Urban Views Economy as Key to Political Success G 22
[POLITYKA]
Romanik Attends Meeting on Miners' Housing G 23
Grunwald Association Board Meets 7 March G 23
Economic Committee Debates Effects of Sanctions G 23
Paper Views Role of National Accord Front G 23
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY]
POLITYKA Editor on Need To Escape 'Debt Noose' G 24
Grain Procurement Gains 'Still Too Slight' G 25
9-10 Million Live Below Welfare Standard Line G 25
Milk Supplies Improve, Gasoline 'Very Tight' G 26
Paper, Printing Ink Found in Swedish Parcels G 26
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 25 Feb]
Outlawed Students Union Issues Statement [AFP] G 26
Primate Tells Poles To Prepare for Pope's Visit [AFP] G 27
TRYBUNA LUDU Views Prospects of MBFR Talks G 27
[Lulinski, 26 Feb]
Commentary Outlines Soviet Economic Assistance G 29
Cooperation Talks With Cuba End in Havana G 30
Briefs: Envoy to Cyprus; Warsaw Mayor Appointed G 30

YUGOSLAVIA

Commentary Views Polemic Between CPSU, PCI I 1
[Sosic in VJESNIK 4 Mar]
More Reportage on Dolanc Visit to Rome I 2
Meets With Colombo I 2
Speaks on Issues I 3
[Aleksendric in POLITIKA 3 Mar]
Bakaric Receives Greetings on 70th Birthday I 4
Dragosavac Message I 4
Ljubicic Message I 4
Kosovo Assembly Discusses Emigration Issue I 5
Kosovo SAWP Upholds Serbian Republic Nominations I 6

Pristina LC Municipal Committee Session Held I 7
Belgrade Weekly Views Situation in Kosovo I 7
[Milosevic in NIN 28 Feb]
Serbia Refutes Criticism of Energy Price Hike I 9
Nis Clinic Party Organization Dissolved I 10
Briefs: New Japanese, Swiss Envoys; Cyprus Party Visitor; Trade With Nigeria; Shortage of Medicine; IMF Loan I 10

MLADNOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW, MAKES STATEMENT

AU051635 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has returned home from his visit to the Soviet Union. He was welcomed at Sofia Airport by Comrades Milko Balev, Dimitur Stanishev and deputy ministers of foreign affairs. Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also was present.

Prior to his departure from Moscow, Comrade Petur Mladenov told a BTA correspondent the following: My talks with Comrade Andrey Gromyko were particularly constructive and useful. They were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere as well as in a spirit of fraternity and full unanimity of views on all issues discussed. Comrade Petur Mladenov expressed satisfaction with the successful development of the cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in all spheres, particularly between the BCP and the CPSU, their Central Committees and Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev personally. Comrade Petur Mladenov said that during the talks with Andrey Gromyko, great attention was devoted to the coordinated foreign political activity of our two countries. He also said that the categorical conviction was reiterated that the only way to pull out of the present crisis in international relations, which has been created by the most reactionary imperialistic circles, is by common sense, political realism and good will as well as an open and honest dialogue and constructive and equal negotiations without any conditions.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to contribute to achieving the coordinated and active policy followed by the countries of the socialist community in the name of peace, detente, good-neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world, Comrade Petur Mladenov said in conclusion to the BTA Moscow correspondent.

Other Materials, Communique

For reportage on activities of Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, during his visit to the USSR, and the text of the communique on the visit, see the East Europe section of the 5 and 8 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

MLADENOV LEAVES FOR SWEDEN, NORWAY, 8 MARCH

AU071927 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, is leaving on an official visit to Sweden and Norway tomorrow, 8 March, at the invitation of his respective colleagues -- Ola Ullsten, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden, and Svenn Stray, minister of foreign affairs of Norway.

MACHINERY MINISTER MEETS ROMANIAN COUNTERPART

AU061643 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics, met Ion Avram Romania's minister of machine building industry, in Ruse and Bucharest yesterday and today. The fulfillment of the agreements in machine building (?reached) by the party and state leaders of the two countries Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu were discussed. Measures were outlined for further deepening and expanding the cooperation in the sphere of machine building. A program for the construction of the joint Bulgarian-Romanian enterprise for heavy machine building Ruse-Giurgiu was also discussed. Great attention was devoted to cooperation in agricultural machine production and to the Bulgarian-Romanian commission set up for mechanization of agriculture. The two ministers visited the agricultural machine exhibition in Bucharest and acquainted themselves with the work of the plants in Ruse and Giurgiu. Ilie Verdet, Romania's prime minister, has received minister Toncho Chakurov in Bucharest.

SLOVAK TRADE UNION CONGRESS MEETS IN BRATISLAVA

LD061826 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Bratislava, 6 Mar (CTK) -- The participation of more than two million members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Slovakia in the contruction of advanced socialist society in the fast five years will be reviewed during the two-day Slovak congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement which opened here Saturday.

Present at the Congress attended by more than 600 delegates is also a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Slovak National Front Central Committee and the Slovak Government, led by Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party and chairman of the Slovak National Front Jozef Lenart.

Cordially welcomes was also a delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, led by party Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions Karel Hoffman.

A report of the Slovak Trade Union Council on the activity and tasks of the revolutionary trade union movement in Slovakia was delivered by chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council Ladislav Abraham.

Lenart Speech

LD062100 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The Slovak congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, which started in Bratislava today, reviews the share of more than 2 million members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the Slovak Socialist Republic in building the advanced socialist society in the past 5 years.

In the afternoon, during a debate a speech was given by Jozef Lenart, head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front and Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Comrade Jozef Lenart, in the opening part of his speech greeted the Slovak congress of the revolutionary trade union movement, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and its Secretary General and President of the Republic Comrade Husak, on behalf of the Slovak party and state bodies, the National Front and on behalf of the entire delegation. This was received with cordial applause.

In harmony with the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress Comrade Lenart said that we have lived through a fruitful though uneasy period when we have done and achieved a lot. While in capitalist countries the general crisis has deepened, inflation has increased, and there are tens of millions of unemployed, in the same period socialist countries -- Czechoslovakia and in it Slovakia -- achieved new development. We strengthened the political and economic strength of the country, safeguarded the high material and cultural standard of the life of the people. Then Comrade Lenart spoke in more detail about individual branches of the national economy. In this connection he said that it is decisive and most important in the present period to achieve the necessary progress and intensification of the national economy, to achieve, both in production and non-production spheres, maximum savings, economy and purposefulness, he went on:

[Begin recording] A key to the successful implementation of the economic and social program is the perfection of management in both states and economic bodies.

We rightly demand what was already said at the 15th congress and what the CPCZ Central Committee recently emphasized: to work and decide in the entire management structure on the basis of good understanding of the situation and problems with which we struggle, to find best ways out and to raise the standard of organizational work and control, which is the guarantee for the implementation of these ways out, for corrections and progress. We endeavor, for example, that annual plan tasks are not only written down but also timely worked out. Each level of management and its leading workers have to understand and know what the guarantee of planned tasks are and about their organizational work and create conditions on time for their fulfillment and in this sense also for the application of counterplanning.

We appreciate the efforts of the Slovak Trade Union Council, bodies and organizations of the revolutionary trade union movement for the broader application of counterplanning. It will be right for the Slovak Trade Union Council, together with the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, according to the demand of the time, using all its advantages.

It is only right, as you say in the presented report, that the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement has given its full support to the implementation of the system of measures for the perfection of management. The adopted measures contribute to the perfection of the management. But the fact is that the spirit of the system has not yet penetrated all management links and workshops. We mean, above all, the need for a more purposeful and more decisive implementation of enterprise and financial autonomy [khozrozchot] internal-enterprise. We consider it right and rational that, using Soviet experiences, some enterprises started to set up autonomous brigades. We appreciate that you, in trade unions, take up this task because it is an important link of organization of work, management and the functioning of financial autonomy in general. At the same time, it is necessary that central bodies advance as soon as possible, in the perfection of the system -- above all in the management of investments, in the management of the development and application of science and technology, in the speeding up of socialist economic integration and in its influence in the sphere of economy managed by national committees.

Allow me, in this connection, to note a fact on norms: During the analysis of many problems we find that without precise and constantly perfected norms and calculation there cannot be order in management, there cannot be justice in remuneration, initiative cannot develop fruitfully and efficiently. This is why trade union organizations which really care about the overcoming of anonymity in successes or failures, about the removal of uniformity, and the assertion of order, economizing, efficiency and quality, should, in the struggle for progressive norms, show greater exactness and be more demanding toward economic management. They should contribute this at all places of work, working according to norms as a way of life. We are convinced that in the struggle for the fulfillment of the plan, for the successful implementation of the common strategic line of party and trade unions, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement will be an important representative, guarantee and factor in the assertion of the all-society interests, the justified needs and obligations of working people. It will play its important role still more effectively and will bring its fruitful contribution to this effort.

Comrades, the targets which we set ourselves in the development of the economy and in our concern for the well-being of the people require us, in addition to better management and planning and consistent implementation of the socialist principle of remuneration for work, to make much better use also of the immense advantages and virtues of socialism, such as the purposeful initiative of working people and conscious participation in management.

In this context the 16th congress emphasized the need for the further growth of the enterprising role and responsibility of the trade unions in jointly deciding on, and ensuring, the social and economic development of society. Yes, we really are concerned to ensure that in this effort the trade unions are the creative and demanding partners of the state economic bodies at all levels, that they more forcefully use the opportunities for the fruitful and most effective participation of the working people in solving problems at places of work.

What does our experience show us in this respect? It confirms that, let us say, production meetings are and can be an important form of worker participation in solving problems. Indeed on more than one occasion, as we heard in the report, it has been shown that the influence and authority of these production meetings are not always exploited everywhere. The production meetings does, in fact, take place in the workshop.

People bring up problems and show interest in solving them, but their suggestions and proposals do not always fall on fertile soil. We must try more decisively to correct this fault, we must be attentive and perceptive to initiative. We must assess and examine the realism of proposals, and put them into practice together with workers and technicians.

We often bring to mind Lenin's words about the trade unions being a school for management and good husbandry. We ask ourselves, respected comrades, whether this production meeting should not be, in its own way, an irreplaceable step on this education. In discussing participation in management we really cannot identify this participation as mere presence of comments made at production meetings or consultations. We are and must be, after all, concerned with actions, with the concrete stimulation of workers for solving problems, with ensuring that problems are not bypassed indifferently, that we do not withdraw in the face of obstacles, but that we overcome them. This is the attitude of worthy and politically-mature trade unionists, of people who are good managers at their places of work.

We must, comrades, appreciate the fact that the congress is paying unusual attention to the development of workers' initiative, and to the development of socialist competition in general. We value the efforts and work which the trade union organizations, party bodies and economic management have carried out in this sphere. We value this work, because we have deep respect for the voluntary initiative of the people. We see in this a sign of the political maturity of the working people, an expression of their support for the policy of the party, and of new comradely relations of cooperation, mutual aid and trust between people, collectives, and individuals.

Allow me, in the name of our delegation and from this high position, to send warm and comradely regards to the collectives of socialist labor brigades, and to those who are striving to gain this title, to greet all those taking part in socialist competition, all of those with improvement, innovation and ideas, and to wish them good relations in their collectives and personal happiness. [applause]

It is an encouragement to us that the socialist competition movement has taken on mass character in Czechoslovakia, and that in the years to come initiative will assume new progressive forms. It is however correct, that a part of this initiative is to consider and look for ways to ensure that quantity is transformed into the desired quality in this movement. This calls for competition to be developed as a matter of priority, for it to be focused on implementing a strategic approach mainly to achieving high efficiency and quality, exploiting scientific and technical progress. In order to achieve this orientation, it is necessary among other things for many leading economic workers to change their attitude to competition, to help define concrete aims for competing collectives and for individuals, and also for the improvers' and innovators' movement. So far, the share of top quality products in Czechoslovakia represents, as we heard in the report of the Slovak Trade Union Council, approximately 10 percent, and this must spur us on to activity, in the conviction that through the joint efforts of trade unions and economic management we can and must increase this share in the next few years.

Our experience shows that one of the ways which leads to the improvement of quality of concrete objects or products and in the interest of this improvement unites the joined effort of those participating in the construction, or the joint effort of final producer and his suppliers, is a way of combined socialist pledges. We do not have to be convinced again about their strength and effectivity as the results evident in the construction of the nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice -- as the report mentioned -- the "Cierny Vah" electric power station, the reconstruction of furnace blast number two in east Slovak ironworks, and also results achieved in the building of other subjects.

However we regret to say that there is still not enough of these examples. We really need the joint socialist pledges in our endeavor to improve the quality of many industrial consumption goods, foodstuffs and also in the sphere of services. We would like to voice a conviction that the Slovak Trade Union Council and trade unions will try their best, in the spirit of remarkable traditions of our trade unions, to overcome the obstacles of lack of understanding and indifference and also contribute in this way to a significantly greater proportion of first class products as well as to the implementation of investment project plans within schedules and of the planned quality.

We mentioned the contribution of trade unions to the successful implementation of our economic program, and with this aim also to the development of creative initiative. All this joint effort has one main goal in our society: the welfare of man, the strengthening of his social and vital securities. We naturally proceed from the unity of economic and social programs because it is an irrevocable truth, as Comrade Husak said in his new year speech, that we will only live as well as we work. The significance of good quality work in everyday fulfillment of plans must therefore be seen from this point of view. [end recording]

In the next part of his speech at the Slovak congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee said that when he spoke about the work of trade unions, that in the whole trade union movement it is necessary to work with initiative, with creativity, keep up with the pace of life, and deal with the burning problems of the working people. In conclusion he stressed the extraordinary importance of the work of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the struggle for peace, for the basic right of working man to live in peace.

The address by Comrade Lenart was received by the delegates and guests of the Slovak Trade Union Congress with great interest and approving applause.

The delegates who spoke in today's discussion reacted to the report to the Slovak Trade Union Council, and in the afternoon also reacted to the speech by Comrade Lenart.

Hoffmann Address

LD071522 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Excerpts] In the presence of a party and state delegation led by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and of a Central Council of Trade Unions delegation led by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, the Slovak Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement continued today with a discussion. Our editors Adislav Mikus and Frantisek Valabek report from the congress hall of the House of Trade Unions in Bratislava:

We wish you a nice Sunday morning from the congress hall, where a discussion has been going on.

Helena Gormicka, chairman of the enterprise trade union committee of the state farm in Streda Nad Bogrodom, is taking the floor now.

One of the most important events of this morning was the report of the election commission chairman, Comrade (Minarcak). Out of 537 delegates, 535 delegates took part yesterday in a ballot. All proposed candidates for the Slovak Council of Trade Unions and Auditing Commission were elected.

The election commission chairman praised the Slovak trade union bodies' participation in this congress as well as the high political awareness of the delegates, who unanimously supported the proposed candidates. At the same time he appealed to the members of newly elected bodies to use their intellect and abilities in fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress program.

Prior to the report by the election commission, Karel Hoffmann, head of the Central Council of Trade Unions delegation, spoke.

Comrade Hoffmann said the results of the work of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Slovakia show that the members are now more experienced and that satisfactory progress has been made. He said it is appropriate for the Slovak Council of Trade Unions to stress the need to concentrate on everything that interferes with the accelerated development and weakens the effectiveness of trade union activity. He welcomed the critical and self-critical attitudes in the report as well as in the discussion. This is important for the whole Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. The over 2-million strong organization of trade unionists in Slovakia has a great impact on the standard and achievements of the Czechoslovak trade unions as a whole. This is true in particular with regard to the different results achieved in the fulfillment of economic plans, in scientific-technological development, in the growth of productivity of work and in the effectiveness of production. He mentioned the unsatisfactory utilization of reserves in our economy and said the trade unions have a great influence on this as part of their economic function. He said the involvement of the working people in management is a part of the role of trade unions.

Comrade Hoffmann went on to describe the results of the 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana. In the conclusion of his speech he said the Slovak congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement will actively contribute to the preparation of the 10th all-trade union congress.

In the break in the discussion the newly elected supreme bodies met for the first time to elect the presidium, the secretariat, chariman and secretaries of the Slovak Council of Trade Unions and chairman of the Auditing Commission. The results of the elections will be announced in about an hour. The Slovak congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement will probably end before 1400.

Abraham Address

LD061836 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Bratislava, 6 Mar (CTK) -- The need to maintain the standard of living and the social certainties of Czechoslovak citizens through concerted effort of the working people to carry out the program of the 16th congress of the communist party was stressed here today by Ladislav Abraham, chairman of the Slovak Council of Trade Unions.

Speaking at the Slovak congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, he also underlined the role of workers and trade unions in efforts to raise effectiveness and productivity, to rationalize consumption and to achieve savings in raw materials, fuels and energy.

He noted that workers' participation was growing in the framing of plans and their implementation, as well as technical creative initiative of workers. The benefit to society from the applied inventions and improvement proposals in the 6th Five-Year Plan was 8,810 million crowns, Abraham dislosed.

Ladislav Abraham said that trade unions must cooperate more effectively with economic bodies in order to improve the economic effectiveness of the wage system, and to generate such an atmosphere in society in which creative, effective and conscientious work is highly valued, and materially rewarded.

The efforts at greater differentiation in remuneration were described as economic inevitability by Abraham who also said that trade unions must use stricter criteria for demands for labour, particularly in industry and transport.

He reviewed the results achieved in the care for workers' welfare, and singled out declining numbers of industrial accidents, rising numbers of workers enjoying the benefits of enterprise meals programs and trade union recreation.

The capacity of pre-school facilities for workers' children has been substantially increased, and also health care provided directly in enterprises is planned to expand from the present 62 per cent of the total volume to 75 per cent by 1990.

JAKES SPEECH AT CZECH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

AU041745 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Mar 82 p 3

[Speech by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the Czech Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, held in Prague on 27 February]

[Excerpt] Last year we began to implement the economic and social program of the 16th CPCZ Congress under even more complicated conditions. The intensification of critical phenomena in the capitalist states and the reinforcement of economic subversion worsened our export, import and credit potentials. The impact of our own, subjective shortcomings also manifested itself. The building industry's plan was not fulfilled and, as a result of adverse climatic conditions, there was a considerable shortfall in grain production. We did not succeed in achieving the planned growth rate of the national income and and attained only a slight increase. Nevertheless, the population's personel consumption increased 1 percent and real incomes 2 percent.

The success of our further advancement is inseparably associated with achieving a resolute breakthrough in implementing the strategic line aimed at increasing the effectiveness of production, thrift and quality of all work, with making capital investment construction more effective, and widely applying the results of science and research in practice. Despite a certain progress that has been achieved, there are still great untapped potentials in all these areas, and we still do not advance at the necessary pace. These facts are influenced, to a considerable extent, also by persisting weak spots in managerial work.

The Fifth CPCZ Central Committee session expressed again, with all due urgency, the requirement to wage, literally at every workplace, a resolute struggle for asserting the strategic line of the congress, which fully expresses the fundamental interests of the workers class, for fulfilling the tasks of the 1982 plan. That session discussed the draft Seventh 5-Year Plan of further development of the national economy, which was approved by the Federal Assembly.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan seeks to fulfill the basic objective of the 16th congress -- to maintain and improve the population's living standards and social guarantees in keeping with the created resources.

The main thing will be to achieve -- in every enterprise, in every production plant, at every workplace -- a better utilization and saving of energy and raw materials, to use to a greater extent secondary raw material resources, to improve the utilization of basic assets and working hours, and to achieve a high technological and utility value of products.

The times when we had at our disposal cheap energy, raw materials and fodder are irrevocably a thing of the past. Their prices -- and this concerns imports just as our own production -- have significantly increased in the last few years, while the prices of finished goods have achieved a far lower growth in the world. This has had a unfavorable impact on the results of our work. All this, together with the artificially erected obstacles by the capitalist states, are the reasons that the words of Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress are twice as valid for us. He said than that "a seemingly simple and ordinary thing thing -- an economical attitude to social property and the art of fully and expediently utilizing all that we have -- is becoming the backbone of economic policy." Economic instruments, material incentives and new wholesale prices as well as the working people's initiative must also exert an influence in this direction.

Being a manufacturing country, we are integrally linked with the world market. One-third of the used national income comes through foreign trade. The CPCZ Central Committee has critically assessed and drawn conclusions from the fact that production is only slowly adapting to the requirements of the market.

The range of our products that are up to the top world standards is far from corresponding to our potentials. We are encountering sharp competition in the world and there is no other optior but to offer products of much higher quality, to be able to sell them much more effectively. This means, especially for our engineering products, to show the necessary technological standard and reliability and to substantially improve all services. This concerns primarily the production sector.

At the same time we must bear in mind that, in the interest of reducing our indebtedness, it is necessary to export more than import because we cannot live at the expense of the future. The achievement of balanced foreign economic relations is one of our most important tasks.

Proceeding from these viewpoints, we attribute priority importance to intensifying and developing economic and secintific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and [other] CEMA countries, especially by way of speeding up production sharing and specialization. For this to happen it is necessary that we, too, fulfill the adopted obligations well. This is all the more important since the Soviet Union supplies us in exchange for our products, with the overwhelming part of our energy and raw material resources and with high-performance technology.

In the interest of further promoting multifaceted cooperation among CEMA countries and reducing dependence on imports from capitalist states, we welcomed the USSR's proposal to convene a consultation on economic questions at the highest level, in the preparation of which we are taking an active part.

We attribute great importance to eliminating shortcomings and correctly orienting capital construction. We have reduced the resources earmarked for it. This is in the interest of reducing the considerable number of projects simultaneously under construction, reducing the deadlines for the completion of projects, and accelerating the commissioning of projects and attaining the projected parameters. That is also in the interest of maintaining living standards.

We will earmark investment resources preferentially for modernization and reconstruction and projects that help to bring about savings in the consumption of fuels, raw materials and metals; increase our economy's capability to export, and enhance our self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs. We cannot continue drowning billions in the construction of new profuction halls and withdrawing hundreds of new hectares of agricultural land [for nonagricultural purposes].

The roads toward achieving plan fulfillment are known to us. It is above all to shift gears in the national economy toward the intensive path by way of scientific and technical progress and by deepening socialist economic integration. An irreplaceable role is played by the working people's initiative; this is the only way of achieving labor productivity growth, markedly reducing the energy and material intensiveness and the need for human labor in production, and increasing the technical and technological standard of production as well as the products' utility value and quality.

In this respect a tremendous amount depends on the approach to work by employees of research institutions and designers. It was not by chance that the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session appealed in its resolution to the makers of designs, blueprints and technology, to outstanding workers, improvers and innovators to unite their forces, experience, knowledge and abilities so as to effect measures resulting in improving the utilization of raw materials and energy, speeding up technological progress, improving the utilization of basic assets and raising the quality and economy of products.

The Role of Trade Union Organizations

It is important therefore that the trade union organizations fulfill their role also in this area, and pay greater attention to the development and correct orientation of initiative in dealing with problems of innovation, technological standard and organization of production. It will benefit the cause when enterprises set up rationalization production facilities [racionalizacni provozy] in the interest of a rapid application of the results of science and technology.

It is necessary to speed up the rate of development of such fields as microelectronics and robotics, which permit automation of production, raise labor productivity and at the same time eliminate laborious and monotonous work. We must also pay great attention to fully supporting working people who come up with important discoveries and proposals on how to product better, in better quality and more economically, so as to eliminate frequent bureaucratic obstacles that prevent the implementation of those proposals. This also concerns the movement of inventors and improvers and the retionalization efforts of workers and technicians.

It is necessary that the trade unions use their influence to contribute to the development of such initiative so as to make it an important instrument of successful plan fulfillment and in integral part of the formulation of counterplans. We have been able to convince ourselves many times that people's creative initiative is an irreplaceable source of our success, that with its help we have been able to come to terms with problems that seemed unfeasible at the beginning.

It goes without saying that production organizers bear responsibility for comprehensive socialist rationalization. However, without people's active participation, without the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH], it is impossible to achieve the requisite results and utilize the untapped inner reserves.

Combining the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism is a great revolutionary task. The young generation has great opportunities to assert itself in its implementation. The sense of all that is new is inherent to it and it is also well prepared for the task. We all must see to it that the young generation's prerequisites and potentials are better utilized. The struggle for asserting the results of science and technilogy requires at the same time that we overcome deep-rooted habits, conservatism and complacency.

The strategic line of the 16th CPCZ Congress cannot be implemented without improving managerial activity at all levels, incluidng the methods and style of managerial work. The set of measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy and its implementation are among the measures designed to work in this direction. This is a matter concerning managerial bodies and economic personnel, but it also requires the ROH's active support.

The implementation of the set of measures is inseparably linked with a consistent introduction of the khozraschet [self-financing, economic accountability] methods of economy and with their elaboration down to the workshop, to every individual workplace. This is a path that leads to achieving great economy and a just remuneration of work collectives and individuals.

One of the key issues is remineration for work performance. It is necessary to apply the socialist principle everywhere -- remuneration according to the quantity, quality and social importance of work, on the basis of technology-based advanced performance and consumption norms. Frequently we lack such norms. We must make greater use of piecework wages and apply them wherever possible, and also develop the brigade-based system of remuneration.

We consider it beneficial and expedient from an all-social point of view to more comprehensively utilize the possibilities offered by wage increases from savings arising from reductions of the planned number of employees.

The application of the socialist principles of remuneration applies not only to blue-collar workers but, fully, to research employees, designers, technicians and the administrative apparatus -- it simply concerns all employees.

Trade union organizations must contribute so that every socially useful and well-executed job is rewarded on merit, but they must also see to it that consequences are drawn in cases of poor quality, slovenly work.

The working people's true interests cannot be defended by means of so-called protectionism, by pursuing an attractive wage policy, by ignoring violations of work and technological discipline, by covering up malfeasance in the organization of production or other types of shortcomings. This is surely a conflict-ridden sphere. But at the same time it is a task that must not be dodged anywhere, that is in the interest of people who work honestly and with good quality.

The courage to wage a resolute struggle against shortcomings in people's work and attitudes, and not to dodge burning problems, enhances the trade union bodies' authority and also significantly enhances their highly responsible role or the establishment of wholesome relationships within work collectives.

We must speak out much more emphatically against abuses such as bribery, pilferage of socialist property, under-the-counter sales, various manifestations of bureaucracy, red tape and the like. However, the struggle against such phenomena cannot be decreed from above nor can it be waged as a general campaign of some sort. It can only be waged through systematic exposure, pillorying, and applying sanctions against the specific culprits.

Everywhere, especially in the state administration, in managerial agencies, and in the sphere of social consumption, it is necessary to consistently implement the program of thrift that has been approved by the government. This must be done with the ROH's active participation.

Everyone must realize that the material and cultural needs of the working people can be safeguarded only in keeping with production results, that the growth of living standards does not depend on subjective wishes but on the creation of values, on the thrifty and good quality work of every production plant, every workshop and every one of us. The sooner this fact is thoroughly realized by every collective, the better for society and the better for future development.

To improve the quality of management we must at the same time constantly deepen the working people's participation in the management of production and in the solution of problems which arise. Production consultations are a good form of bringing this about, since the people themselves know best what the potentials and reserves of their workplaces are. That is why trade union organizations should thoroughly scrutinize and see to it that not a single comment or suggestion brought up at these consultations remains unheeded. This applies not only to comments and suggestions pertaining to improvements of production and labor organization or to material supplies, but to all comments and suggestions, regardless of whether they concern remuneration, work safety, the working environment, social needs or work relationships.

The trade unions have an irreplaceable mission in mobilizing people for the development of their initiative, for socialist competiton aimed at the fulfillment of the state plan tasks. The party regards people's initiative as the main source of our successes. We therefore fully identify with the evaluation of and high appreciation for the collectives and individuals involved in socialist competition that was expressed in the congress report delivered by Comrade Bezel. The dedicated and creative work by thousands of competing members of socialist labor brigades, heroes of socialist labor, by our improvers and innovators is being rightly appreciated.

Consistently Against Formalism in Competition

However, next to exemplary results, there still survive in socialist competition many shortcomings and formalism, to which we must not become reconciled. As regards this area, I consider it correct to stress that it is not the range of commitments or the number of competitions but only their concrete impact on effectiveness, quality and thrift that determine the actual contribution of initiative and activity. The work of socialist labor brigades and comprehensive rationalization brigades at a workplace, the implementation of new forms of activity and use of well-tried experiences, and the attention being paid to people's suggestions should be reflected primarily in economic results.

The ranking economic personnel must create the necessary conditions for people's initiative to be correctly utilized and oriented toward the key tasks of the plan. It must not be tolerated when socialist competition is used to cover up shortcomings in managerial and organizational work. Greater attention should also be paid to controlling the fulfillment of adopted commitments and to applying more widely the experiences of the best Czechoslovak and Soviet innovators.

We do not look at the development of people's initiative just from the viewpoint of economic effect, but regard its educational impact as no less important. Competition helps to promote qualities such as a loving attitude to work, responsibility for the task entrusted and discipline, enhances the care for socialist property and strengthens comradely relations.

An irreplaceable role is played by the trade unions also in taking care of the working people and protecting their legitimate rights. The economic and state bodies must create the necessary conditions for the assertion of those rights, regardless of whether this concerns health protection, improvement of the working environment, recreation, work safety, or a sufficient quantity of work and protective gear, which -- however -- must be used and handled more economically. An improvement and, especially an expansion of enterprise catering must also be in the forefront of the trade unions' attention, in connection with the price adjustments for certain kinds of foodstuffs and in public catering, price adjustments that have been, on the whole, understood by the citizens as economically inevitable.

All this forms part of the collective contracts whose fulfillment must be systematically controlled, on both sides. On the basis of an agreement between the government and the Czech Trade Union Council, some well-founded changes in the commencement of working hours are also being carried out at present, which solves a number of problems that have arisen in transportation to and from work and in services -- nurseries, kindergartens and the trade network. The CPCZ Central Committee and the government are paying great attention to supplies to the domestic market, to raising the quality of products and expanding the range of goods in diverse price categories. However, it is the production sector that determines whether the sought-after merchandise will be on the market. This sector must not allow production of merchandise in which there is no interest. The assertion of honesty of sales is a topical task, and the activity of inspection bodies as well as the vigilance of trade union bodies in trade must contribute to it.

Questions concerning the protection of the living environment are becoming a grave all-social problem. It is appropriate that your congress is devoting so much attention to them. In this context we must also express appreciation for the ROH's participation in fulfilling the election programs, in making the towns and villages more beautiful, and improving the living and working environment in the plants.

The position and role of trade unions in our society make it possible for the workers class to fully take part in running the society and in decisionmaking. These big rights of the trade unions are also connected with great responsibility for the development of society, for establishing conditions for the working people's contented life.

The Leninist perception of trade unions as a school of socialism is inseparable from education -- education that is connected not only with people's production activity but also with their class-conscious attitude to the development of socialism and its defense.

It is very important to proceed from the fact that more and more people who were born and raised under socialism, and who do not have their own experiences of the class struggles for political and social freedom, are joining the workers class. This applies especially to our youth. This requires that we pay attention especially to the education of the workers youth, most of whom are ROH members, and support the activity of the Socialist Union of Youth. We must see to raising the young workers' class awareness and foster in them loyalty to the revolutionary traditions of the workers class, love for their profession and for honest, good quality work, as well as respect toward the work results of the preceding generations, toward the traditions of their plant, and toward socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. We must also cooperate in creating conditions for their self-realization in culture and sports. The ROH has a great responsibility in this respect; that substantially increases the essential need for improving the quality of ideological and political education in trade unions.

The trade unions' educational and mass political work must be oriented especially toward making the people fully understand the economic policy set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and its domestic and international political connections, so as to convince them of the correctness of our intentions. The better they know what the main things in the work for the republic are and what is being demanded of them, the greater will be their commitment and sense of coresponsibility. The work collectives play a very important role in that process. They provide the most suitable conditions for shaping, developing and enhancing an active and conscious, socialist attitude to work and life.

The Lasting Legacy of Victorious February

Unity has always been the main source of the workers class' strength. It must be constantly safeguarded and reinforced. That is also the most fundamental task of the entire ROH. It was no coincidence that reaction, in the interest of asserting its antipeople goals, strove to smash this unity before February 1948 and tried to do it again during the profound social crisis in 1968.

The example of fraternal Poland shows what an immense danger to socialism and the interests of the working people the impairment of the workers class' unity constitutes. The enemies of socialism misused the errors and shortcomings in the management of society, the weakening of the party and of its links with the people to smash the united trade union movement, and through the so-called "Solidarity" and other antisocialist organizations strove to liquidate socialism in Poland.

We fully support the measures adopted by the Polish People's Republic on the basis of its legitimate rights and in harmony with the Constitution to strengthen socialist order and legality, and in defense of the vital interests of the Polish people. We reject actions of the United States and the NATO states aimed at interfering in Poland's internal affairs, their political pressure and discriminatory measures which are the greatest violation of international norms. We will continue to support Polish comrades in their struggle to strengthen socialism.

This experience shows that strengthening the party's leading role, reinforcing the unity between the party and people, the unity between the workers class and the rest of the working people, belong to the unchangeable principles of building socialism. This also is the permanent legacy of the victorious February.

The revolutionary traditions of our workers movement have always been linked with loyalty to proletarian internationalism. We are an inseparable part of the world revolutionary forces, and regard it as our duty to continue strengthening the action unity of the international workers movement, whose core is the international communist movement and whose important component are revolutionary trade unions.

The fundamental interest of the workers class and all mankind at present is to defend peace. This was fully affirmed by the 10th WFTU Congress which was held in Havana. The socialist countries are standing at the head of this struggle. They fully support the peace program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, at which it was rightly stated that the nations of the world -- from the international point of view -- have today no more important task than to defend peace.

The CPCZ Central Committee values the role of our trade unions in strengthening the unity of the international workers movement, their contribution to the WFTU's work, and their extensive international contacts which serve understanding, friendship and peace.

At variance with this endeavor of the workers class and of the world progressive and peace forces, world imperialism has been constantly escalating war preparations, striving to gain military superiority over the socialist community and manufacturing increasingly destructive weapons. With its nonsensical doctrine of so-called limited nuclear war, American imperialism wants to transform Europe into a nuclear battlefield, at the same time it suppresses national liberation and democratic movements, supports the fascist regimes in Chile, Honduras, Israel and the Republic of South Africa, and organizes diversions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Angola and other South American and African countries. It exploits the events in Poland for attacks on the USSR and the socialist countries, and on the relaxation of international tension.

The consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union shows the path to preventing the implementation of these dangerous plans. We fully support this policy because it is in harmony with our aspirations.

We will continue contributing to reinforcing the unity and strength of the countries of the socialist community as the mainstay of progress and peace. An active participation in this struggle for preserving the fundamental right of man -- the right to live -- is in the Czechoslovak trade unionists' primary interest.

The main front of this struggle in our country is fulfilling the program of the CPCZ's 16th Congress, and reinforcing socialist Czechoslovakia's strength. We are aware that we live in a complex period and will come across many obstacles and difficulties. But we will not slacken our efforts to secure for our people a happy, tranquil and rich life in peace.

Permit me to assure you that our party, state agencies and the national front will support your meritorious work.

Comrades, I wish you and through you all trade unionists in the Czech Socialist Republic many successes in work and private life.

CPCZ WEEKLY COMMENTS ON PCI 'THIRD ROAD'

AU041715 Prague TRIBUNA No. 8 in Czech 24 Feb 82 pp 8, 9

[Article by Valdimir Janku, deputy head of the CPCZ International Affairs Department: "The Third Road... Where it Leads" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] One could perhaps claim that all third roads are not necessarily alike. If we have in mind the concept of the third road that is lately being so vehemently promoted by the leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], we must recall that this party's central committee session in the first half of January 1982 stressed that, allegedly, the party's understanding of the third road does not stipulate a road BETWEEN socialism and capitalism. What, then, does it mean?

The theses of the 16th PCI Congress in spring 1979 characterized the "third road to socialism" as a road disassociated from social democratism, but also from real socialism.

The resolute measures adopted the middle of last December by the Polish leadership against counterrevolutionary forces and for restoring order in the country were, for the PCI, a new and striking impulse for further developing the idea of a so-called third road. The PCI arrived at the above central committee session boldly claiming that "the phase of developing socialism, opened by the October Revolution, has exhausted its driving force." Simply, the revolutionary socialist development in the world seems to have got stuck on some rocks; therefore it is necessary to provide a new impulse for the progress of socialism, it alleged. The documents of the PCI leadership spend considerable attention in dramatically describing how the "Soviet models" had, allegedly, foundered; they shamelessly vilify Marxism-Leninism which, they say, the socialist countries understand as "a fossilized doctrine of an almost metaphysical type." And they describe the "Soviet model" as a kind of "universally valid model, to which various realities and societies have to adjust and which the party has to realize and enforce on the basis of an irreversible principle." Even at first glance it becomes obvious how little these formulations differ from the propaganda vocabulary used by the most reactionary circles of international imperialism, whose adopted goal is literally to show that the historical role of socialism is "finished" and that socialism must now be cast aside and replaced by something else.

The PCI documents also devote considerable attention to the more or less formal matter of whether one should speak of the third road, or, in the historical sense, of the third phase. However, these materials are far more modest about the real PURPORT of the third road that is being proclaimed. They quite openly state: "... We are not saying that everything has already been defined. But we know that the search is open and that there exist many contents and goals which must be specified...."

Even if the aforesaid "new horizons" disappear somewhere in the fog enveloping them, the leading PCI representatives do say what they are consciously and intentionally CASTING AWAY as an unwelcome burden on their third road, a road that "in a way has been set in motion." They are throwing away the legacy and bequest of the October Revolution and of Marxism-Leninism, and also the internationalist ties with the international communist movement.

The path they have taken clearly leads away from the communist movement, while drawing closer not only to the social democrats, but also to other brands of "pluralism" -- including Maoism. Thus it is no coincidence that many political circles in the West accept the PCI leadership's stance as the ostentations shedding of its communist identity.

It is obvious that the PCI leadership is now openly formulating ideas that had been ripening in it for some time. This was also noted by L.I. Radice in a discussion statement at the central committee session. Leading PCI representatives claim that especially the latest developments in Poland were the decisive factors, making it necessary to proceed in a certain way. Surely it can be understood why the bourgeois propaganda is applauding this position with such enthusiasm: It regards this as general support for its thesis that the events in Poland are providing proof of the crash of socialism, of the legacy left by the Great October Socialist Revolution -- proof of the crash of Marxism-Leninism and, as formulated by U.S. President Reagan himself, of the beginning of the end of socialism.

But the reality is completely different. The events in Poland merely showed, dramatically and drastically, where gross violations of the elementary Marxist-Leninist principles of socialist construction lead; where the forced separation of the party from class positions and the workers class, where the underrating of the class fight on an international and national scale, leads. They showed that exactly this kind of gross mistake can fully open the path for a mortally dangerous onslaught of the counterrevolution.

We must state with absolute clarity that the doctrine on "models", presented by PCI representatives, is no part of Marxism-Leninism. Its very essence makes it the product of anticommunist propaganda.

Certain basic factors are undoubtedly creating qualitatively new conditions today for the revolutionary struggle of the workers class. All this will understandably also lead to new forms of the fight for winning over the broadest masses and for rebuilding the society in a revolutionary manner; many, many important matters of socialist development will require a considerably different approach than used so far.

Basic changes have taken place in the world and in the international correlation of forces in favor of socialism. The world socialist community has been formed and the successes in socialist construction have enabled a number of countries to start building the advanced socialist society. The development of socialism and its influence on international events have become the decisive factor of world development.

The process of international detente has ineradicably influenced Europe's development in particular. The battle for continuing and deepening this process, the battle against the warmongering line of American imperialism is a necessary part of every fight for the nations' vital interests. That is also why it is part and parcel of every communist party's policy.

The efforts of fraternal communist parties in many capitalist countries in the creative search for the best possible road to apply the general principles of Marxism-Leninism to the changed situation in the world, and to specific situations in individual countries, are the REALISTIC FACTS OF THE PRESENT. In the current international communist and workers movement, we can see dozens of examples of how the fraternal parties are shaping their strategy and tactics in full harmony with Lenin's legacy, on the basis of applying the general precepts and laws to the specific conditions in their countries. Apart from specific data on the country in question, the program documents of these parties also contain certain identical features or parallel conclusions. It is only logical that they include appreciation of the immense historic significance of socialist countries and of the socialist community -- and above all of the Soviet Union's role.

The documents of many fraternal parties thoroughly analyze the fact that the path toward the socialist revolution will obviously not be a straight one.

It will lead through the phase of fighting for so-called antimonopolist democracy, in which the people will have new and broadly democratic rights, even though the workers class will still not hold the power in its hands; in which the working people will have new possibilities and means for fighting the monopolies and the militarist policy of international imperialism.

It is not within the scope of the present article to analyze the wealth of ideas contained in the documents of many fraternal parties. They are convincing proof of the inexhaustible living force of Marxism-Leninism, of the unlimited possibilities to apply its conclusions to the realistic features of today, and to boldly look through their revolutionary lens into the future of Europe and the world.

Essentially, the positions adopted by the PCI leadership signify that it is contemptuously throwing overboard the entire, immense collective experience and revolutionary wisdom of the communist and workers movement which, today as in the past, is a truly collective foundation and source of the further advance of our revolutionary doctrine. In fact, what makes the leading PCI representatives feel free to push the gigantic feat that has already been accomplished for the victory of socialism in the world to the pages of history -- including the feat which collectively fills dozens and dozens of its pages?

For many years, the leading PCI representatives have been talking about every party's right to pursue an independent policy and to be autonomous and independent. They raised the lances of their words against the windmills of some alleged center of the movement. At the same time, nobody ever doubted the Italian communists' right to shape the kind of line for their party and the workers class which they consider right, on the basis of a class analysis of the situation in their country. Nobody ever restricted their endeavors to seek new paths of development. From the bottom of our hearts we wish the Italian working people would get rid of the threats of terrorism, of the spectres of fascism, unemployment, hunger and poverty, and win the fight for a socially just, truly independent country -- a country of democracy, socialism and peace.

Nevertheless, what right do the leading PCI representatives have to haughtily discard today the great international accomplishment of the communist and workers movement, and to proclaim that they are in some way "irreplaceable" in shaping the "new line" and "new internationalism?" Moreover, they are not claiming this just for themselves. Their "third road" is to become the line of the entire communist movement in developed capitalist countries, and to provide a revolutionary impulse for the further advance of all socialist, revolutionary-democratic and national-liberation forces. What's more, this is allegedly the only new impulse which can "truly contribute toward the process of a democratic renewal in East European countries." The question necessarily arises: Who gave the PCI leadership the right to assume the role of a new center?

In the same way, everybody must seriously ask: Where is the third road to lead? Life has its own, unappeasable logic, which follows from the laws governing the world class struggle. The PCI leadership, too, has placed itself in a specific position. The nature of this position is proved by the reaction to its being adopted. The PCI's position evoked undisguised rejoicing among the extreme rightwingers of the international bourgeoisie; it was received as one of the few bright aspects of the current world development by the most reactionary U.S. circles.

The Czechoslovak communists are bound to Italian communists by old, ancient ties. We deeply respect and regard with sympathy the Italian workers class and its revolutionary fighters. We in Czechoslovakia have always regard A. Gramsci and P. Togliatti not only as great leaders of the Italian communist movement, but also as significant international revolutionary representatives of the Italian people. We always wished the Italian workers class and Italian communists -- and we wish them also today -- many successes and victories in their long historic struggle, which is filled with sacrifices. We are firmly convinced that the historic road of the Italian workers class will continue to lead forward and that it will not end in a remote hollow path of history.

PRAGUE DAILY URGES PURCHASE OF SOLIDARITY STAMPS

AU051749 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Jindrich Vanek commentary in the column "We Comment": "One Percent"]

[Text] Perhaps only a few days from now you will be approached by the functionaries of your basic trade union organization with the request to contribute to the ROH's international solidarity fund by buying the solidarity stamps of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH]. In many palces it is unnecessary to develop a propaganda campaign for this good cause. However, there are organizations in Prague which last year lagged in the purchase of solidarity stamps. This indicates that, apparently, the purpose of this fund is not clear to them.

Well then: The fund's mission is multifaceted. From this fund we are granting material assistance to progressive trade unions and to the national-liberation and democratic movements in developing and capitalist countries.

To be specific: For instance, from the above fund the Central Trade Union Council is paying for the courses held for trade unionists from developing countries -- so far more than 1,100 trade unionists have graduated from these courses in our country. Likewise, it grants scholarships to the selected cadres of partner trade union centers, which enable them to study at our university-level institutions.

The amount paid for the ROH solidarity stamp also benefits the children of unemployed trade unionists from capitalist countries. During the last 5 years, we have provided nice vacations in the CSSR for more than 400 children; for some of them we paid for treatment in our spas.

Out of this fund we financed medical drugs for workers health care installations in the countries which have suffered from the aggression of imperialism, such as Angola, Ethiopia and so forth. Medical drugs, tents and rugs served to help those who had suffered from natural catastrophes, for instance in Algeria, Italy or Portugal. We are also buying writing tools and teaching aids for campaigns against illiteracy in the developing countries.

Aware of these acts of solidarity, the recent all-trade union conference in Prague resolved "...to make through educational influence in the ROH's basic organizations, regular purchases of the ROH international solidarity fund stamps on a voluntary basis, amounting on average to 1 percent of the net monthly wages of an ROH member annually."

The working people have always helped each other. This must also be done today, particularly by citizens of a socialist country -- it is in our class interest, too. Our contribution will benefit those who have suffered from catastrophes; it will benefit the working people and their families who are suffering privation under poverty conditions, who are suffering from class oppression or are building for themselves, in hardship and from the foundations, a new life of human dignity. With this 1 percent each and every one of us will also strengthen the anti-imperialist battle for social justice and a life in peace.

CPCZ'S INDRA LEADS DELEGATION FOR VISIT TO SYRIA

LD071714 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Assembly, led by its chairman and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Alois Indra, today left for Damascus by air for an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation was invited for the visit by Mahmud as-Zubi, speaker of the Syrian People's Council.

PROTEST ON CANADIAN SEARCH OF INTERFLUG PLANE

LD051604 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Ottawa, 5 Mar (ADN) -- An Interflug aircraft was detained and searched by the authorities at Canada's Gander Airport on Thursday. The plane was on a flight to Nicaragua and had made a stopover at Gander. The GDR Foreign Ministry is reported to have lodged a strong protest with the responsible Canadian authorities.

CITY GAS SUPPLY REPORTED NORMAL AFTER ACCIDENT

AU042135 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Mar 82 p 1

[ADN report: "City Gas Supply Normalized for All GDR Sectors: High Achievements To Overcome Effects of Accident in Schwarze Pumpe Gas Combine; Statement by Minister Wolfgang Mitzinger, Head of the Government Commission"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "According to an announcement by the head of the government commission for the reconstruction of the damaged plants in the Schwarze Pumpe combine, comprehensive work has been carried out. Thanks to the great efforts of the working people of the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine and to the commitment of the collectives in all other gas works, coking plants, chemical industry enterprises and the underground reservoirs, city gas supplies to all GDR sectors have again been ensured since the beginning of the week."

The government commission head noted in particular that all involved sectors and the population have carried out all the necessary measures to save city gas in a disciplined manner, and have actively supported them.

"The efforts in most enterprises are aimed at making up for the losses caused by the accident as early as by the end of March." Enterprise trade union branches and managements are discussing how the comprehensive plan fulfillment can be safeguarded through socialist competition. "Additional city gas is being supplied for such efforts in agreement with a concerted plan.

"Work on the reconstruction of the destroyed installations in now proceeding with a high degree of concentration at the Schwarze Pumpe gas works. In doing so, the gas combine's working people are being supported by numerous enterprises of the national economy and by German People's Police members.

"Intensive work on clarifying all the circumstances which led to the accident is continuing, and specialists, scientific institutions as well as control and supervisory organs have been enlisted in this."

AFRICAN 'PATRIOTS' GIVEN HOSPITAL TREATMENT

AU051100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Mar 82 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- At present 49 patriots from liberation movements of Southern Africa and members of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] are receiving medical treatment in GDR hospitals. According to Kurt Krueger, general secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee, this is a special contribution to emphasize the international UN year for the mobilization of sanctions against South Africa. The Solidarity Committee provides comprehensive financial means for treating wounded patriots of the African National Congress and the South West African People's Organization. The solidarity assistance also includes comprehensive consignments of medical goods and medical equipment for the refugee camps of the African liberation movements as well as for many other countries in Africa, Southeast Asia and Latin America.

KRENZ LEADS DELEGATION TO FRG YOUTH CONGRESS

Meets DKP'S Mies

LD052220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Duesseldorf, 5 Mar (ADN) -- The delegation of the FDJ Central Council led by Central Council First Secretary Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, which is now in the FRG to take part in the congress of the Socialist German Workers' Youth [SDAJ], was received by DKP Chairman Herbert Mies for a cordial talk in Duesseldorf on Friday. One of the members of the delegation is airman-cosmonaut Sigmund Jaehn.

Egon Krenz conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker and gave an account of the activities of GDR youth in carrying out the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. He stressed the determination of the young generation in the GDR to make a weighty contribution to the struggle against the policy of arms drive and confrontation of the United States and its NATO allies, by achieving high results for the strengthening and military inviolability of socialism. He emphasized that members of the FDJ fully support the peace proposals of the USSR.

Herbert Mies briefed the representatives of the GDR youth organization on the struggle of the communists of the Federal Republic for the preservation of peace, against the stationing of new nuclear missiles and for the defense of the democratic and social achievements of the working people of the Federal Republic. He paid particular tribute to the contribution made by the young in this struggle and the great activities of the SDAJ, which is linked with the DKP by bonds of friendship. It is making an invaluable contribution to the struggle for pace and against the worst scourge of capitalism -- unemployment -- especially among the young. Herbert Mies warned against the growing indications of the increasing willingness of the Federal Government to submit to the U.S. policy of confrontation and sanctions. This harms the national and peace interests of the people of the Federal Republic and at the same time spells danger for world peace and the peoples of Europe. At the end of the talk the DKP chairman conferred the DKP's plaque of honor on Egon Krenz and Sigmund Jaehn.

Congress Opens 6 Mar

LD061532 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1206 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Duesseldorf, 6 Mar (ADN) -- The seventh congress of the Socialist German Workers' Youth (SDAJ) was opened in Duesseldorf on Saturday under the motto: "Give Us All of Life -- Peace, Work, Education." A cordial welcome was extended to the FDJ delegation led by Egon Krenz, first secretary of its Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. One of the members of the FDJ delegation is the airman-cosmonaut Seigmund Jaehn. Stormy applause from the 700 delegates greeted the delegation of the Leninist Komsomol led by Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Soviet youth organization's Central Committee, who had originally been refused entry to the Federal Republic. The SDAJ Central Executive had sharply protested against this. A warm welcome was also extended to the roughly 40 other foreign delegations. The congress is attended by a DKP delegation headed by its chairman, Herbert Mies. Also present are representatives of the various youth organizations from the FRG like Die Falken, the Young Democrats and the Naturfreundejugend.

The annual report was presented by the chairman of the SDAJ, Werner Stuermann. "The central issue at this seventh congress," he emphasized, "is the right of the young generation to peace and its readiness to fight for this goal. We promise, therefore, that we shall fight with all our strength and with all our ideas for life, for our future; with all our strength against the stationing of new U.S. missiles, for there is nothing more important than peace." The NATO missile decision must be repealed. "No Pershing-II's and no cruise missiles must be stationed in our country. We must establish a broad front of the people against this. There is room in this for everyone, whatever he may otherwise think or believe. That is why we want to intensify our cooperation with Social Democrats, Liberals, the Greens, Christians and even conservatives."

Stuermann gave an assurance that the SDAJ is linked by bonds of firm class solidarity with the youth of the socialist countries. The SDAJ's attraction has increased in the struggle in the spirit of solidarity for peace, work and socialism. Today, there are 853 SDAJ groups in the Federal Republic. The number of works groups has increased from 26 in 1979 to 104 at present. Stuermann announced that the SDAJ will launch vigorous actions against youth unemployment.

Krenz Address

LD072154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Duesseldorf, 7 Mar (ADN) -- The Seventh National Congress of the Socialist German Workers Youth [SDAJ] continued this morning. In his greetings address, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, emphasized that the SDAJ's work is being followed with admiration by the GDR youth because it serves the objective that never again will war emanate from German soil. A strong socialism on German soil, politically and militarily inviolable -- which the FDJ will continue to support -- is its best service to peace.

"As citizens of the GDR, we belong to that powerful peace movement which entered the world stage with the Communist Manifesto and which manifested itself as a state in October 1917 for the first time," Egon Krenz said. "Since then it has gained so much power and influence that the disruption of the eternal cycle of war-peace-war has taken on a real perspective. Beyond ideological frontiers, political differences of opinion, party membership and denominations it continues to gain new fighters in the struggle against nuclear war."

The speaker recalled that only a few hundred kilometers from the venue, the then official of the Communist Youth Association Erich Honecker said at a workers youth meeting in 1933: "Whosoever represents war as an ideal destroys the life of the young."

Egon Krenz emphasized: "A little less than half a century later Erich Honecker, as chairman of the GDR State Council, in connection with the so-called counterarming by NATO, directed the following words to Federal Chancellor Schmidt...it is surely permitted to remember the women, children and grandchildren, and the fact that a security policy which allows for the destruction of mankind stops being a security policy." Egon Krenz said in this context: "This shows the continuity of the communists' peace struggle and the fact that this peace endeavor today has become a factor in world politics which can no longer be extinguished. When a communist says peace, he means peace." For communists, there are more important matters than U.S. interests in Europe, but nothing is more important than peace in the world.

"Through your work," Egon Krenz told the delegates, "observed by the youth of the GDR with admiration and great sympathy, you gain for your country much honor, because it serves the objective that never again will war emanate from German soil." On behalf of the FDJ, the first secretary of the Central Council declared willingness to extend a hand to everyone who intends to prevent a nuclear war. "All who are serious about peace and detente -- whether Communists or Social Democrats, Liberals or Christians -- find a reliable comrade in the FDJ," he promised.

The speaker said in conclusion: A strong, politically and militarily inviolable socialism on German soil, for which the members of the FDJ will continue to work with all their might, is the best service to peace which we can offer."

At the conclusion of its seventh congress in Duesseldorf, the newly elected SDAJ National Executive confirmed the present chairman, Werner Stuermann, in his post. Hans Kluthe was reelected deputy chairman. The congress earlier adopted several action programs.

FRG CITIZENS DETAINED, SENTENCED FOR ABUSES

Two Detained

AU051042 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 1 March 1982 GDR security organs caught redhanded and detained FRG citizen Lars Lemke and Berlin (West) resident Hans Helwig at the Horst GDR border crossing station. As hired agents of a criminal gang they participated in organized crimes against the GDR. In cooperating they abused the Transit Agreement and the regulations pertaining to the entry in the GDR capital Berlin. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued. The cars used for the crime with license plates PLOE-M 308 and B-CY 668 were impounded.

One Sentenced

AU051505 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Mar 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Agent of Criminal Fuerch Gang Convicted: Criminals Abused Generous Rules for Visitors"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 3 March 1982 the Berlin City Court sentenced FRG citizen Hannelore Thum to 6 years of imprisonment under Sections 105 and 213 of the Penal Code for abuse of the Transit Agreement. The agent -- who has a court record and is a drug addict -- of the Fuerch gang that operates from the FRG and from West Berlin participated with great intensity and with the use of secret service means and methods in crimes, organized in the style of gangs, against the GDR. In doing so she abused -- in keeping with her instructions -- the Transit Agreement, as well as the generous rules for visitors to the GDR capital of Berlin. Thum let herself be recruited for her subversive activity with the Fuerch gang in West Berlin's "Soft Rock" tavern. She was personally instructed by the gang leader who is involved in extensive drug deals and who paid her agent's pay in part in heroin. In addition, the agent recruited a drug-addicted FRG citizen for the criminal association.

PRESS REPORT ON EVANGELICAL SYNOD MEETING

AU051515 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 4 Mar 82 p 1

[NZ report: "EKU Synod Convenes: Session at Berlin's Stephanus Foundation"]

[Text] Berlin (NZ) -- The fifth synod of the Evangelical Church of the Union [EKU] -- GDR section -- is meeting for an extraordinary session in Berlin's Stephanus Foundation today. The deliberations of the synod members from five Evangelical Land churches in the GDR will continue until tomorrow night.

The key item on the agenda of the extraordinary session will be information about the state of the efforts to found a binding federal community of Evangelical churches in the GDR and the synod's position on this issue. The extraordinary synod session was to have taken place as early as the fall of 1981. It was delayed to the present date after the synod of the Evangelical church in Berlin-Brandenburg, which is an EKU member church, rejected the thus far made proposals for the road toward a binding federal community.

In addition, a report on the state of affairs concerning the service law for parsons and the budget for 1982 are on the agenda. This synod meeting will be the last one in the present composition because this June the sixth EKU synod -- GDR section -- will constitute itself.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO INDONESIA -- on Tuesday, Eberhard Feister, GDR ambassador to Indonesia, was received for a farewell visit by Gen Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia. At the talk both sides stressed their interest in further developing bilateral relations for mutual benefit and as a contribution toward consolidating peace and international security. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Mar 82 p 2 AU]

OFFICIAL BODIES, COMMENTARY ON MOSCOW TALKS

Politburo Endorsement

LD062158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The party Central Committee Politburo discussed at today's session the report from the official visit of the Polish party and state delegation to the Soviet Union, from the talks and meetings between Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and also Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

The Politburo fully approved the outcome of the talks conducted and emphasized their weight and significance for Polish-Soviet relations. The great cordiality with which the Soviet leadership and Moscow inhabitants received the Polish delegation was stressed. It was stated that it was a visit of fundamental significance for the consolidation and further development of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU, between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR, between the Polish and Soviet nations, on principles of socialist internationalism, mutual respect and equality.

The Politburo stressed that the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union remain a cornerstone of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic.

The cooperation as between allies linking Poland and the Soviet Union has a real significance for our socialist state and nation, contributes to the consolidation of the strength and values of the community of socialist states, and constitutes an important factor of the inviolability of the borders and postwar order in Europe.

An important confirmation of the internationalist character of these relations is the support and help which the Soviet Union gave and is giving to Poland in this exceptionally difficult period for our country.

The Politburo stressed with satisfaction the great significance of the visit for the further development of all-round party-state relations between Poland and the Soviet Union, the understanding of the Soviet side for our decisions and the efforts made by the PZPR, together with the ZSL and the SD and all patriotic forces of our nation in the defense of socialism, to promote sociopolitical and economic stabilization, and the personal, warm attitude to Poland's problems on the part of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

A particular significance is attached to the economic aid on the part of the Soviet Union. Stress should be laid on the prospects for its broadening, especially the creation of new, higher-quality cooperation between Polish and Soviet industry. Without that cooperation and aid and also without extending cooperation with the other fraternal socialist states, including within the framework of the CEMA, it would be impossible for Poland to get out of the crisis.

The Politburo stressed the particular role of the deepening and further development of cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU, making use of the best experiences of both fraternal parties. At the same time, it indicated that the Moscow meeting and talks between the leaders of Poland and the Soviet Union will contribute to the strengthening of the international position of our country. They have once again proved that Poland is not alone; that, facing an imperialist campaign of political pressures, economic blackmail and a propaganda campaign, it can count on the support and help of its reliable friends and allies.

The Politburo expressed recognition of the fact that the talks showed a full concurrence of views and standpoints of Poland and the Soviet Union in assessing the international situation, including particularly the threats to peace which are posed by the policy of the ruling circles in the United States and the arms race urged on by imperialism.

In the counteraction to these threats, a great historic role is played by the international standing, might and consistent peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The Polish People's Republic, in close joint action with the Soviet Union and with all the countries of the Warsaw Treaty, will continue to take an active part in the struggle to save world peace, for detente, for the consolidation of international security and the development of mutually profitable cooperation based on equal rights.

In the next point of the agenda the Politburo endorsed the proposals concerning the work of party organizations and party authorities at all levels following from the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. These proposals, formulated as specific tasks, will be published in the party press.

Council of Ministers Statement

LD080024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] The Government Press Office reported that the Council of Ministers met today. The Council of Ministers acquainted itself with, and fully approved, the results of the visit of the party-state delegation to the Soviet Union. The meeting also noted the significance of the coalition nature of the composition of the Polish delegation. The Council of Ministers stated that the visit has become a momentous event in Polish-Soviet relations as well as an important factor on the international scene. The Council of Ministers once more emphasized the fundamental importance of Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union, as well as the friendship and cooperation of both our nations.

The visit also had considerable importance for the consolidation of the international position of Poland -- a lasting link in the socialist community and sovereign and active participant in the detente process. These links favored the consolidation in Europe of those political and territorial realities which constitute a tested base of peace on our continent and a foundation for European security. The friendly and partnerlike character of the meetings and talks as well as the cordial reception of the Polish delegation by the inhabitants of Moscow amounted to a sincere confirmation of the respect and friendship shown to our nation.

Of extremely important significance for our country are the decisions adopted during the talks concerning economic issues and especially the prospect of a considerable development and broadening of cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet economic assistance to Poland, announced by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the new prospects for the development of cooperation, will make it easier for our national economy to overcome the difficulties and, in particular, will better use production capacities; they will facilitate the achievements of structural changes in industry. Thus they will constitute an important factor which will make it possible to overcome the crisis and gradually stabilize our national economy.

The Council of Ministers examined the proposals submitted by the ministerial departments concerning the directions of the development of economic cooperation with the USSR. Action is being taken to institute closer, long-term links with the national economy upon supplies of raw materials and cooperation commodities from capitalist countries; some of the countries -- while breaking the reciprocally-accepted principles which have been adopted in the past stipulating that economic relations would not be linked with political conditions -- are using these economic-financial relations as instruments of political pressure to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland.

Along with the traditional forms of cooperation within the CEMA framework, which will be continued, the talks held by the Polish party-state delegation in Moscow decided to develop new, advanced forms of cooperation. They will cover, in particular, a fundamental development and broadening of the specialization and direct cooperation of enterprises.

It is envisaged, among other things, that there will be a development of cooperation in the production of electronic telephone exchanges, materials and elements used in electronics and ship equipment. The Soviet Union will entrust Polish enterprises with the service-type processing of raw and other materials. A part of goods thus produced will remain in Poland as payment for the processing. Cooperation of this kind will be launched in the near future in the textile, leather, rubber and man-made materials industry; subsequently it will be introduced in the foundry industry, in machine-building and in the electrical engineering industry. Thanks to this it will be possible to maintain employment in hundreds of production enterprises; there also will be a decline in the difficulties on the labor market which would have worsened as a result of the growing deficit of raw and other materials.

Consideration is also being given to the completion, by joint effort, of the construction of certain production enterprises which had been stopped due to the shortage of investment funds. This applies, first and foremost, to investment projects in the textile industry. Proposals are being prepared also for such cooperation in the metallurgical and electronic industries. The Moscow talks have also opened new possibilities for launching new investment projects, profitable for Poland, in the USSR -- in which our enterprises and specialists will participate. These prospects will favor, among other things, the acquisition of raw materials for the country.

The Council of Ministers expressed the view that the development of direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet enterprises would be mutually profitable and advantageous. This is linked with a considerable number of new problems of an organizational and technical nature; for the purpose of an effective solution of these problems it has been decided to appoint, on both sides, government plenipotentiaries in charge of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation. It will also be necessary to create organizational conditions making possible a direct functioning and organisation of cooperation among enterprises.

The Soviet Union is our main partner in economic cooperation. The common nature of our systems, our ties under the alliance, the geographical proximity, the scale of the Soviet national economy as well as the size of the Soviet market have caused the Council of Ministers to recognize as indispensable a fuller use of the possibilities which all those factors create for the Polish national economy. The government has also launched relevant initiatives with regard to other CEMA countries. Poland will make every effort to ensure that cooperation with these countries is considerably expanded in accordance with our potential and requirements as well as to the advantage of our partners. In this way we wish to create opportunities to better use our production potential and to raise the efficiency of economic management throughout the socialist community.

At the same time the government has recognized that Poland will continue to develop economic relations with all countries, regardless of their political system, who deisre this and will respect the principle of not linking economic cooperation with political conditions.

The changes in the structure of the national economy, and in the directions of its production and supply links, are a process of many years' duration. The government wishes to proceed consistently along this path, in order to implement the strategic goal which is the successful and harmonious development of the material foundations of national life, and regaining the sovereignty of the country's economy. On the other hand, the ad hoc measures being undertaken in order to stimulate production, particularly industrial production, should bring tangible effects within a short period.

The Council of Ministers has committed the relevant ministries and links of state administration to a disciplined implementation of the decisions which expand economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

As the next point of the debates, the Council of Ministers considered the problems of the development of culture, and the draft legal bills which are to support the achievement of this aim.

Undertaking in such a difficult economic situation the most urgent problems of culture, the government -- in accordance with the program of the ninth congress and the recent decisions of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo -- wishes to give expression to the significance which it attaches to the development of this sphere of the life of the nation. It was stressed that despite the tormenting crisis of the economy, the socialist state will, as usual, show concern for the present and future of national culture.

The harmonious development of cultural life throughout the country was recognized as extremely important for the needs of the working people.

The Council of Ministers also expressed the awareness that an improvement is needed in the material situation of centers, institutions and cadres serving the develop and propagation of culture. Positive assessment was given to those initiatives, whose goal was and is the rebirth or revival of the social cultural movement which has considerable traditions in Poland, particularly in the workers' and rural circles.

Material support is also required by professional creative work, which is artistically eminent and inspired by humanistic ideas.

Stressing the obligations of creative circles toward the community, the government wishes to develop a cultural policy in accordance with the spirit of the premises of socialism, a policy which serves to increase the influence of culture on the formation of the correct interpersonal relations, on the propagation of good mores, the development of the rich personality of people, the culture of language in everyday life.

Works of art have a great influence on the education of youth in the spirit of sublime ethical requirements and socially worthy attitudes. The participation of people of culture in the dissemination of social habits concerning the civilization of public life, of order, aesthetics and good management in work and the housing developments is too small.

Cultural and creative riches, to a greater extent than hitherto, influence the awareness and attitude of the community and may also contribute to a more rapid overcoming, by us, of the socioeconomic crisis, as do all fundamental and better conditions for the development of culture, as well as for the satisfying of the needs of these circles.

The Council of Ministers stressed the considerable significance of the activity of creative and cultural circles. Striving for the much desired and essential self-government, they should at the same time cooperate with the state authorities, on the basis of a well conceived and fruitful partnership. On the other hand, it regards as detrimental those tendencies which lead to a negation of the cultural achievements of people's Poland, striking at the powers and duties of the socialist state in the sphere of the formation of cultural policy.

At present, all fundamental cultural centers -- theaters, exhibition galleries, museums and cinemas -- are functioning normally. Their program has been adapted above all to the needs of children and youth. In the repertoire of the cinemas and theaters, Polish and world classics have been emphasized, as well as universal human ethical values, and the progressive national traditions. The foreign contacts of eminent Polish artists and men of culture -- envisaged from earlier years -- are being continued. Conditions are being prepared for reactivating the work of creative unions and associations.

The Council of Ministers discussed the drafts concerning the formation of a national council of culture and the creation of a fund for cultural development. The idea of creating a council has often been proposed by the creative milieux, and these aspirations were noted in the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress. According to the draft, the council will be attached to the chairman of the Council of Ministers. It will deal with all key matters of culture and art.

The council is to encompass cultural and creative representatives throughout the nation. It is to be manned by prestigeous figures from the fields of culture and science as well as eminent political and social activists sharing a common striving towards the development of the diverse culture of socialist Poland which comes from the national tradition.

A new start in cultural life will be the fund of the development of national culture which will be created with the assurance -- in line with the improvement of the economic situation of the country -- of better material bases for the development of culture in general. The fund will be created from many parallel sources: at a central, voivodship and primary level. It will be used to run artistic and cultural centers, and to disseminate artistic creativity, to protect monuments, develop the social cultural movement, and promote Polish culture abroad.

The meeting stressed the need to (?constantly) discuss further the draft legal principles and solutions, and the active program with representatives of the creative milieux and active sociocultural organizations.

The Council of Ministers instructed the Ministry of Culture and Art to consider expediting work on the draft bill concerning the dissemination of culture which will serve to raise the status of activists and employees of cultural institutions. The development of culture must become a matter for the entire community.

As the next point, the Council of Ministers approved the draft amendment of the 8 June, 1972, law on the execution and organization of crafts. The proposed statutory formulations confirm the permanence of the crafts as a component element of socialist economy. New solutions are aimed at raising the status and dignity of the craftsman's profession by means of securing for the crafts the same conditions for activity as those of other units of small-scale manufacture. The draft amendment of the law contains also a guarantee of full independence and self-government of craft organizations.

The changes in the law will permit an increase of production and service potential of the crafts, especially of the crafts which meet the everyday needs of the population. At the same time the amended law will define in a more precise way than up to now the responsibility of the craftsman for poor management of a workship and management that does not correspond to the law.

Next, the draft law on the Council of Ministers was examined. Until now the position of the supreme governing body of the state administration has been defined by the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and Resolution No. 113 of 30 June, 1969. Issues connected with the functioning of the government have great significance in the life of the state. Its role and mechanism of functioning in the present complicated situation need to be regulated in a statutory way. The draft law does not give rise to a need to make amendments in constitutional regulations of the position of the Council of Ministers since it falls within this framework. Reflecting the constitutional provisions and the practice stemming from them, it legalizes solutions which have taken shape in the activity of the Government.

The draft contains new decisions concerning, among others, the composition and the method of appointing the Council of Ministers and, depending on the Sejm, the range of activity and the internal structure of the government.

In turn, the Council of Ministers accepted a draft instruction on (?probation) [spikacja], raising the professional qualifications and qualifying assessments of state officials. It represents an executive act for drafting the law on employees of state offices and it will be submitted to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic together with the draft law.

The government also adopted a resolution which introduces changes in the system of increased information about central planning, and a resolution on carrying out polar tests in 1982-85.

The Council of Ministers appointed Zenon Komender, minister of internal trade and services, into the government presidium, stressing in this way the social status of the population's supply market and its importance in the work of the government.

During the discussion of the current socioeconomic situation of the country, the chairman of the Council of Ministers put forward the initiative that a complex program should be worked out for the reconstruction of Radziwie, the Plock suburb, and neighboring villages which have been destroyed by floods, that the Vistula River in the Plock region should be regulated, and that the Plock embankment should be protected. He also stressed the need to coordinate activities aimed at helping farmers who have been affected by the flood disaster and for recultivation of flood-stricken areas. He pointed out at the same time the spontaneous and universal impulse of the community in helping the flood victims and the efficient and selfless action of military units, Citizens' Militia, the fire service and other specialist services. Thanks to their efforts about 15,000 people were evacuated and some of their possessions were waved. Moreover, there was not even one human casualty. The dramatic situation of people who had to leave their homes and the immense destruction and material losses call for coordinated and consistent activities. In connection with this the chairman of the Council of Ministers has instructed that an interministerial team will be set up which will prepare in the near future an appropriate resolution and will determine means essential for its implementation. The chairman of the Council of Ministers supported the idea of setting up a civic committee for the reconstruction of Radziwie, potection of the Plock embankment and regulation of the Vistula.

Gornicki Statement

LD060914 Warsaw PAP in English 0813 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Mar (PAP) -- Speaking on the Polish TV tonight, Prime Minister Jaruzelski's adviser Wieslaw Gornicki emphatically described the Polish party-and-state visit to Moscow earlier this week as a success in terms of politics, and confirmed foreign commentators' opinion saying that this was one of key international events recently.

Mr Gornicki, who accompanied the prime minister during the visit as a spokesman for the Polish delegation, emphasized that the cordiality displayed by the Soviet side meant the hosts' acknowledgement for Poland's right to solve her problems on her own and in a way suitable for her and her tradition, on the basis of sovereignty of both states and parity between the CPSU and the PUWP. He also highlighted the Soviet side's having displayed special honour with respect to the leaders of the Polish United Peasant and the Democratic Parties, who were members of the Polish delegation, which he termed an "unprecendented fact in the Soviet diplomatic practice".

Speaking of the economic aspect of the visit, Mr Gornicki, who made a reservation that all his commentary was personal rather than official, said Poland is reorienting her links with other countries after the lesson she was taught by the West in the form sanctions, which -- he said -- was "bitter, painful, equally nagging to us all."

In this context Mr Gornicki laid special stress on the significance of Poland's economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, and pointed to Finland as an example of founding the country's prosperity largely on cooperation with the USSR. He said he thinks "Poland's neglect of the Soviet market, in terms of not so much pure trade as long-term ventures, co-production and substantial expansion of production series, can still be made up for". He also voiced the conviction that after concrete joint co-production ventures are elaborated within the next few months -- if not weeks -- the fact that the visit was a success will become obvious to both employees and consumers in Poland.

Messner Comments

LD051502 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 5 Mar 82

["We Were Received Like Friends -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Mar (PAP) -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member, First Party Voivodship Secretary in Katowice Professor Zbigniew Messner, who had been a member of the Polish party-state delegation on the recent visit to the Soviet Union, granted a statement for the Silesian party daily TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA and the Polish western newspaper GAZETA ZACHODNIA published yesterday. He stated:

"The importance of the visit paid by our delegation to Moscow reaches with its significance far beyond the mutual inter-state and inter-party relations between Poland and the Soviet Union, the PUWP and the CPSU. This visit has doubtless a world dimension. This is due both to the special interest paid to Poland in the international arena and the exceptionally complicated pattern of relations on the global scale. Hence the visit was of a political character, our hosts once more reaffirmed with full resolution that they would continue to give their support to the undertakings made by the Polish nation to come out of the socio-political crisis by its own effort. The Soviet party and state leadership has not stopped at a declaration of good will. It is extending to us remarkable economic assistance which largely helps us to overcome difficulties that are in the way of the process of all-round stabilization.

Professor Zbigniew Messner emphasized that "the Moscow talks have given a new impulse to a further, marked broadening of the Polish-Soviet economic cooperation; which is (?vitally and) strategically important to Poland.

"We see it all very clearly, especially now when the United States and other capitalist countries are applying acute restrictions against our country.

"The top-level (Polish-Soviet) decisions very soon will find reflection in many definite actions, will get materialized. Many groups of Polish and Soviet specialists are working on this. I'm convinced that the Soviet aid, especially in the field of raw and intermediate materials will help us restore the proper rhythm of industrial production, [words indistinct] use industrial capacities.

"Once again we are having the evidence that we can always count on the help of our allies -- the USSR and the other socialist countries. There is no room here for short-lived or particular interests.

"We were received like friends," said the PUWP Political Bureau member.

TRYBUNA LUDU Commentary

LD061740 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Mar (PAP) -- Commenting on the results of the recent Polish-Soviet top level talks the daily TRYBUNA LUDU observed that for the first time in many months the world public opinion has become aware again of People's Poland permanent place in Europe as a socialist country which belongs to the defence Warsaw Treaty alliance and the CMEA.

The daily quoted the statement from the joint Polish-Soviet communique saying that "friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union remain the corner stone of People's Poland foreign policy, the guarantee or her independence and security of her borders" and stressed that it reflected the quintessence of Polish national and state reasons which, simultaneously, are the reasons of peace and stability in Europe.

"Such conclusion will be drawn from the Polish-Soviet top level talks by every wise politician. It is high time that this truth became also the motive of activity of those Western governments which now, at the inspiration of the United States, seem to be closing their eyes to the existing reality," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

ARRESTS MADE IN CITIZENS' MILITIAMAN DEATH

LD051822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs press spokesman reports that as a result of intensive efforts by officials of the Warsaw Citizens' Militia Headquarters, those who killed Senior Sgt Zdzislaw Karas were apprehended on 4 March. They are: Tomasz L and Robert H, residents of Grodzisk Mazowiecki. Jaroslaw W also belonged. Among the arrested participants in the group is Father Sylwester Z. The pistol used in the shooting of Senior Zdzislaw Karas was found in a hiding place in his presbytery.

An active investigation is continuing under the supervision of the military prosecutor to uncover the detailed circumstances of the crime. The public will be informed of further results of the investigation.

Commentary on Incident

LD062024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Marek Baranski commentary]

[Text] It has been announced that the militiaman's assassins have been captured. The crime was committed by Robert and Tomasz, two young inhabitants of Grodzisk, near Warsaw. The incident took place in broad daylight in a streetcar full of people. The assassins took the life of a 35-year-old man, who was a husband and a father, because he was a militiaman and because he had on him arms which they needed -- they and their underground organization.

Let us go back a few days. Almost immediately after the announcement on the assassination of the militiaman was published in Poland, the Western mass information media began to say that this was a provocation, that allegedly it was the Citizens' Militia themselves that shot their employee in order to gain a pretext for more radical repisal action against society. This was done, for instance, by the BBC in a broadcast in Polish transmitted on 23 February. The Warsaw correspondent of that radio, Graham Webb, allegedly reached some Solidarity underground organization called Committee for Social Resistance [komitet oporu spolecznego]. There he learned that the authorities were preparing provications. The actual words used by the BBC were: A Solidarity group acting clandestinely asserts that it is possible that the provocations have already begun with the attempt on the life of a militiaman on a Warsaw streetcar. It could have been an attempt at provocation employing the propaganda apparatus.

What can such efforts be aiming at? Everyone in Poland is familiar with the saying: He who sows wind, reaps whirlwind. This is it: These are attempts to divert attention from the moral culprits behind the incident which took place in the Warsaw streetcar. There are only too many proofs that the assassins, Tomasz and Robert, are the last link in the whole chain of efforts aimed at reaping whirlwind in Poland.

We shall not mention the lady teachers from Lublin who regarded it as the right thing to inform young people about the real situation in the country and who involved their pupils in a compromising strike at the schools.

However, one cannot but recall the activity of various school magazines which were numerous in the period from 1980 until 1981. These magazines were nothing but sheer political nonsense aimed at preparing young people to [word indistinct] in particular to resistance always and everywhere. Such was the "Polish Pupil", the magazine of the Federation of School Youth. The federation was an organization set up at the initiative of politcians from Solidarity and from the Independent Students' Union. The founding congress in Gdansk was honored by the presence of Mr and Mrs Gwiazda, and this is why we speak of politicians from Solidarity.

This was an activity which corresponded to the whole strategy of a political intention to seize power. The organizing of resistance and struggle against the authorities were made at every level and in every milieu, in schools, too. What was the content of the mentioned "Polish Pupil"? Here is an example: A guide to what to write about in a school magazine. The editor prompts: Subjects which are in great demands are pupil-teacher conflict, repression, open letters, issues from true history, and reprints from the free press.

Here is the content of an appeal published in the magazine: Reader, think whether there is anything you can do for the cause of independence, for yourself; for instance, to circulate independent papers; to talk to a few friends and to set up a cell of the Federation of School Youth; to fight for free self-government, for an uncensored paper; to obtain and to pass on to distributors some paper of A3 or A4 format.

Let us remember that all this was addressed to young people: independent papers, setting up a cell, fighting for, obtaining and passing on. This is the language of conspiracy -- an atmosphere of struggle, the need for struggle. All this was being crammed into young heads.

After 13 December the role of the newsheets was taken over by the Western broadcasting stations. Under the pretext that the appeal of teachers' Solidarity, the appeal of the Mazowsze chapter operating underground or just any appeal have reached the West, these are being read. In fact, the appeals are being drafted in the West by experts in propaganda and subversion. This is nothing other than instructions to organize resistance and struggle.

Now another example. French radio broadcast in Polish on 23 February an alleged Teachers' Solidarity appeal directed to pupils of Warsaw schools. Here is an excerpt: in these moments so difficult for all of us we, your educators, can tell you only one thing: Do not yield to terror!

And more, all the time in the same style.

On 16 February the BBC broadcast an interview with Krystyna Ruchniewicz, member of the Presidium of the National Edcuation and Upbringing section. She said: At this moment, in a certain situation in Poland, we must above all fight for Polish youth because it will be the youth who will continue the struggle started by us.

Similar quotations and facts could be quoted in much larger numbers. The political washing of young brains continues: The turning of the most noble, young and disinterested Poles against Poland.

Are these all who have been sowing the wind? No. We shall not know this until we answer the question: How was it possible to have such a gigantic manipulation of young people, their exploitation against their own country? In order to answer this question we would have to know the answer to a few other questions: How did it happen that the teaching of the history of the native land has been thrown out of vocational schools? How did it happen that this history has so many blank spaces?

Who has been creating for years these school curricilae? Who has decided that the most outstanding works of Polish literature should be gradually ousted from the teaching of the Polish language? Who has decided to arrange a parody of the matriculation examination?

More such questions could be asked, too. They would reach deep into contemporary history.

If we reflect properly, the irrefutable conclusion comes to one's mind that today's stands of a certain part of the young people have been made possible because they have been systematically and scrupulously prepared by experts in Polish education. Military rule was needed to provide a chance to end this procedure, these coincidences.

Returning to Tomasz and Robert from Grodzisk near Warsaw, they are the actual perpetrators of the murder, but the moral perpetrators of what has happened in the Warsaw streetcar are more numerous. The examination of this issue in criminal categories alone would be an oversimplication.

U.S. CONDUCT CRITICIZED AT HUMAN RIGHTS TALKS

LD051024 Warsaw PAP in English 0825 GMT 5 Mar 82

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] Geneva, 4 Mar (PAP) -- The U.S. delegation to the 38th session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission now debating here has again made attempts to force through a draft resolution which would contain an appraisal of Poland's domestic situation.

It is symptomatic that only some of the NATO states' delegations here joined the U.S. attempts, while neutral and non-aligned states dissociated themselves completely from them. The latter states are increasingly leaning towards the stand taken by Poland and other socialist countries.

The U.S. continues to exert exceptionally strong pressure on the commission's member states, including threats of halting economic aid to Third World nations in case they fail to toe American line in Poland.

Taking the floor in the debate Poland's delegate Professor Adam Loptka stressed the legitimacy of the decision on introducing martial law in Poland from the standpoint of Polish law, the sovereign and domestic nature of that decision concordant with the resolution of the U.N. Economic and Social Council. The decision is also fully legitimate from the standpoint of international law and, being an internal Polish affair, cannot be debated by the United States.

Poland's representative accused the U.S. of abusing the commission's forum for purposes totally alien to the genuine defence of human rights.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISIT CONTINUES

Received by Czyrek, Others

LD052052 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress is staying in Warsaw. The delegation is led by Mr David Obey, member of the commission of budget estimates and the budget commission.

Minister Jozef Czrek has received the delegation in the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Deputy Minister Jozef Wiejacz was present. Bilateral relations were discussed. The congressmen, who are worried by the present state relations, expressed their hopes for an improvement.

The representatives of the U.S. Congress have also been received by Zbigniew Madej, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, who is, on behalf of the Polish Government, joint chairman of the Polish and American mixed commission for trade matters.

The representatives of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives have also paid a visit to Minister Stanislaw Ciosek.

In the course of conversations both yesterday and today the representatives of Poland have stated that our country values the development of the relations with the United States of America, which have a long and cordial tradition. It has been stressed that, to guarantee their normal development, it is however necessary to observe the principles of international coexistence, which are generally accepted, in particular the principle of nonintervention in internal affairs.

In this context the course of policy of the current U.S. administration toward Poland and especially its application of economic sanctions, which create diverse difficulties felt by the whole public, has been exposed to criticism.

The Polish participants in the discussions have informed the U.S. Congressmen about the measures taken by the authorities toward assuring a stable development of the country and emerging from the economic crisis, as well as the continuation of the program of reforms and building a front of national accord of all the patriotic powers of Poland.

From Warsaw the delegation is leaving for Krakow and Katowice and also intends to visit the former concentration camp in Oswiecim.

Further Warsaw Reportage

LD060010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1908 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of seven American Congressmen is currently in Warsaw. This is an interesting visit and one of a serious nature, if one considers the range of talks which they are holding in Poland. The visit is taking place on an American initiative, and the congressmen are accompanied by experts of the Department of State, headed by the director of the Eastern Europe desk. The fact that the members of this delegation are members of congressional committees which deal with economic and financial affairs is also worthy of note. So one can deduce that they intend to inform themselves not only about our political situation, but also, and perhaps mainly, about our economic (?situation). It is worth remembering that in the United States the decision on whether the Federal Government will pay private banks over $71 million to cover our debts from last year is still being discussed.

The visit is very interesting. It shows that the Reagan administration does, after all, ask itself, the question: What form should policy toward Poland take? I have had a chance to talk to some of the Congressmen -- many of whom, incidentally, are in Europe for the first time, not to mention Eastern Europe -- who face the difficult task of acquainting themselves during a 2-day stay in Warsaw and a 1-day stay in Krakow, with the political and economic situation in our country.

They are holding talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs Czyrek, and have paid a visit to the speaker of the Sejm. They are also talking to economic experts. On Friday, they met the primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp, in Warsaw. On Saturday they will pay a visit on Cardinal Macharski. These two meetings are outside the official program of the visit.

Although the Congressmen in conversations stress that they fully support the Reagan administration policy with respect to Poland -- that is, the policy of economic sanctions -- without doubt they want to inform themselves as to what extent these sanctions affect Polish society. They spoke of that. Besides this, they did not hide that there is a certain problem in Washington being raised in the Congress: What should American policy be with respect to Poland? There is no doubt, therefore, that this is an important visit on which the group will present a report on the Congress forum.

Krakow Visit

LD070040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The group of U.S. House of Representatives members headed by David Obey, which is visiting our country, spent yesterday morning in Krakow where it met the town's mayor, Jozef Gajewicz. The visitors acquainted themselves with the socioeconomic situation of Krakow Voivodship and with the consequences of supplies to this region arising from the American economic sanctions.

David Obey stated the following: We are aware of Pland's problems and we want to help it. Although this might be a difficult task, we want to convince our government of the need to lift sanctions against Poland.

Next, American congressmen paid a visit to the Bishop's Curia in Katowice where representatives of the benevolent committee told them about the distribution of gifts which are being sent to Poland. The American delegation saw the former Hiterlerite concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau in Oswiecim and laid flowers at the death wall in Block 11 and at the international monument to the victims of fascism in Brzezinka.

In the evening the American congressmen returned to Krakow.

Departure for Vienna

LD071406 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Sunday was the last day of the visit to Poland by a group of U.S. Congressmen, headed by David Obey. This morning, the American guests toured Wawel Castle, including the royal rooms.

In the crypt of St. Leonard the delegation laid a wreath at the foot of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko sarcophagus. The wreath carried the inscription: To the National Hero of Poland and America -- The Delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

Departing for Vienna from Balice Airport outside Krakow, the U.S. guests were seen off by Foreign Ministry representatives and of the Krakow authorities. Francis Meehan, U.S. ambassador in Poland was also present.

Summing up the visit to our country, Arlen Erdeahl, a member of the delegation, told a PAP correspondent: We have seen how many factors are influencing the difficult and complex situation in Poland. We hope that the normalization of this situation will also yield an improvement in the historically good relations between our countries. This is exactly what we want to convey to our colleagues in Congress.

PROPAGANDA-CARRYING BALLOONS RELEASED BY NATO STATE

LD061222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The Koszlain Voivodship Citizens' Militia Headquarters reports that despite certain international agreements, a considerable number of balloons carrying pamphlets and publications with contents hostile to us have been sent into Poland's airspace from the territory of one of the NATO states.

Some of the materials have been delivered to militia and army units by residents of coastal areas.

GLEMP ON MORAL PARALYSIS, EPISCOPAL NOMINATIONS

LD071016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Pastoral announcements from mass celebrated at the Church of the Holy Cross in Warsaw by Father Tadeusz Wyszynski -- live]

[Text] Primate of Poland, Archibishop Jozef Glemp delivered a sermon in the Warsaw parish of Grochow, to mark the 151st anniversary of the battle of the Grochow alder grove. Here are the more important conclusions which the primate (?drew) from those events for his listeners. One must have great psychological powers of resistance to endure a crisis. We today must endure the crisis as the living. It used to be said: triumph or death. Today we must say: not death but life. We must endure. In our times people have to be resourceful so that we ourselves may, in some way, [words indistinct] paralyzed social life. We must lift ourselves out of the paralysis with divine and human strength. God wants to help us, the most Holy Mother is our help. We need not so much bravura as [word indistinct] mutual aid in finding a way not to be inactive. We must not waste the potential of (?thought), just as we must not waste time in idleness and in counting on foreign food aid [words indistinct]. That does not relieve us of the duty to organize ourselves and help each other.

We must have trust in one another, stop mutual condemnation, seek out in our immediate neighborhood people of good will, people who are helping each other to live; for only in that kind of community of good will, based on Christian belief, can we [words indistinct]. Lent is a summons to spiritual renewal, to (?finding the right course) out of our moral paralysis. [words indistinct] for certain, with the intercession of Jesus Christ and his most holy, most pure mother. That was from the sermon by the primate.

[Several words indistinct] we read a communique of the secretariat of the primate of Poland, governing Episcopal nominations.

The secretariat of the primate of Poland announces that the holy father, John Paul II, has raised to the rank of bishop the following priests:

Monsignor Jerzy Dabrowski, rapporteur of the secretariat of the primate of Poland, appointing him auxiliary bishop to the Gniezno Archdiocese; Monsignor Jan Nowak, rector of the seminary in Gniezno, appointing him auxiliary bishop also to the Gniezno Archdiocese; Monsigner Kazimierz Romanik, rector of the seminary in Warsaw, appointing him at the same time auxiliary bishop to the Warsaw Archdiocese.

SEJM HEARS REPORT ON STATE TRIBUNAL BILL

AU051707 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Mar 82 p 3

[Report on speech by Sejm Deputy Zenon Wroblewski at the 27 February session of the Sejm in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] The state tribunal -- a constitutional body set up by the Sejm and subordinated to it -- is expected to act as a special judicial body in the cases in which the normal procedures of social control fail with regard to a specific circle of persons discharging the highest functions in the state hierarchy.

The bill on the state tribunal states that the following persons may appear before it: the chairman of the Council of Ministers, vice premiers; ministers; chairmen of commissions and committees which are the top bodies of the state administration; the chairman, deputy chairmen, the secretary and members of the State Council; the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control; and the prosecutor general. The legislators agreed with the experts that the persons who are not appointed and controlled in line with the principles of the Constitution -- that is, do not hold posts involving normal and special constitutional responsibility -- cannot be judged by the state tribunal. Such persons bear political responsibility before the appropriate bodies of their own parties and should be tried by general courts for legal offenses in the same way as other citizens are.

The state tribunal bill states that he who in the course of his duties or in connection with his post violates the Constitution or any other law and thus seriously damages the interests of the state and exposes it to serious dangers will have to face the tribunal. In line with the principle of equal responsibility of all citizens before the law, the legislators decided that the tribunal will judge criminal deeds, which are the proper domain of the general courts, only if it deems it necessary to judge them together with the deeds involving violations of constitutional responsibility.

Only the Sejm is entitled to submit individual cases to be tried by the tribunal. The Sejm may be asked to do so by the individual Sejm commissions, by at least 50 deputies, the State Council, the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control and the prosecutor general. Such motions will be dealt with by the Sejm commission for constitutional responsibility, which will be set up and which will present its position and the necessary conclusions to the plenary session of the Sejm.

The bill states that the state tribunal is set up by the Sejm for the period of the Sejm term and that its members are not Sejm deputies. The first chairman of the Supreme Court is the chairman of the state tribunal.

The persons elected to the state tribunal are independent in their judicial functions and are answerable to the laws only. The state tribunal gives judgments as the court of first degree and as a court of appeals. The state tribunal metes out the following punishment -- concurrently or consecutively -- for the period of 2 to 10 years, for the deeds that violate the Constitution or any other law, but that are in no way criminal in nature (crimes are judged in line with the penal code);

-- The loss of the active and passive right to vote in the elections to the Sejm and the people's councils.

-- The exclusion from leading posts and from functions involving special responsibility in state bodies and institutions and in social organizations.

-- The loss of all or some orders, distinctions and honorable titles and the loss of the ability to regain them.

The last point I wish to mention is this: public opinion attaches importance to examining -- in line with legality and justice -- the issue of responsibility for violations of the laws in the seventies and for the losses stemming from such violations. The state tribunal bill responds to such social expectations. It will have the power to examine, judge and punish all the deeds committed in the seventies, provided they amount to violations of the penal code. The tribunal will also have the power to examine the deeds violating the constitution and other laws, but it will do no more than just state that a deed has been committed. This is in line with the principle that the law is not retroactive.

The state tribunal bill will create a new democratic institution in our legal system. It is open to the enactments that the deputies consider to be the best possible.

On behalf of the Deputies' Club of the PZPR, the ZSL and the Democratic Party, I ask that the bill be submitted to the Commission for Legislative Work so that the Sejm may take specific legislative measures and present their results at its next session.

CIOSEK VIEWS FUTURE ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD060932 Warsaw PAP in English 0884 GMT 6 Mar 82

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Mar (PAP) -- Today's broadcast of the "Monitor Rzadowy" TV programme included an interview with deputy chairman of the Trade Union Affairs Committee, Minister Stanislaw Ciosek. The minister said at the beginning that "deformations in Solidarnosc activity brought about the introduction of martial law, for the interest of the state and nation was threatened. The government's indispensible right is to present its point of view on what is and what should be. We want to debate to find a common point of view on the trade union movement with the whole society."

"The organizational shape of unions, their model -- the minister stressed -- will depend on the will of the working class, on how the working people will determine it. It should serve them and the good of the whole socialist state. We have to work out a concept of such trade unions which in harmonious cooperation with all the state institutions will establish the future shape of Poland and will not destroy it, anarchize life."

"The thing is to establish a really strong, authentic, genuine trade union movement which will defend the interests of the working class, the working people. Trade unions -- the speaker underlined -- should deal with all issues connected with life and work of the people. A strong trade union representing the interest of the working people, the working masses should be an important element of the whole system of socialist democracy and preserve its point of view on issues of the working people."

Speaking of the problem of the right to strike Minister Ciosek stated that it should be an inalienable right of working people, but it should not be such a strike, or such strikes which would destroy economy, which serve only and exclusively political aims.

Discussing the requirements which the union movement should meet Minister Ciosek said that trade unions should strictly observe the legal order in the state, respect the constitution, recognize the leading role of the PUWP in the society and the state and recognize Poland's international alliances. It should have such statory principles and organizational structures as well as practice of activities which would guarantee that it will be a union movement and not a movement striving to play the role of a political party.

In conclusion of his statement Minister Ciosek explained that the theses for discussion on the future shape of trade unions published last February suggest that some groups of employees should be excluded from founding their unions. This is not a discrimination but a custom generally recognized in the world.

Speaking on the structure of trade unions Minister Ciosek recalled that in the contemporary world it is based on a branch and not a territorial structure. What unites people is jointly performed work, this is where problems emerge and conflicts might be born. According to the minister the organization of trade unions should be founded on the basis of a place of work, that is branches of a given trade and not form a territorial structure.

Presenting the theses on trade unions for discussion, said Minister Ciosek, we want to carry out a debate on the subject, to achieve a common stand. The model will be thus a result of a sum of the social discussion.

Discussions Reported

LD051710 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Mar (PAP) -- The question of the revival of the trade unions is the subject of a discussion held on a growing scale in Polish factories and mass media, with its keynote being that a future model of the Polish trade union movement cannot be an backlash of either the experience of before August 1980 or that of before December 13, 1981.

Participants in the debate also stress that in the socialist system the unions should not work at a word of command and that they must have an influence on the final shape of social welfare policies in the interests of the working people.

The need has arisen to create adequate guarantees against the trade union movement's becoming ever again a smokescreen for the opposition political activity.

The discussion confirms the principle that the lack of independence and autonomy in the unions' action undermines their social prestige.

A strong and integral element of the socialist authority, the unions are an indispensable condition for a harmonious social development.

We have had to pay dearly many times in the past for disregard of such rules, debaters are reported to admonish.

REPORTAGE OF P2PR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Milewski at Justice Commission

LD052244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The party Central Committee Commission of Law and Order has gathered for another session. This was its sixth session, Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, chaired it.

The commission accepted for approval a report on the Supreme Court's activities last year submitted by Prof Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, first president of the Supreme Court. The fundamental provisions of the draft statute on the Supreme Court were heard. Agreement was reached on the fact that the Supreme Court has correctly fulfilled its constitutional tasks and that through its jurisdiction has had a positive influence on the shape of legal policy and practice. Statements were also made during the discussion on the subject of various phenomena connected with the functioning of the administration of justice, with the need for further strengthening and deepening of respect for law and order. Much attention was devoted at the commission session to matters concerning the exploitation of all possibilities which serve to increase the authority of judges, their professional knowledge and their ethical-moral qualifications and which serve to enhance the independence of judges.

Grzyb Ends Magdeburg Visit

LD051450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the Radom Voivodship party organization, led by PZPR Politburo member Zofia Grzyb and Secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee Bogdan Prus, have ended a 4-day visit to Magdeburg district and its capital. They acquainted themselves with the methods of party work in Magdeburg industrial enterprises and agricultural producer cooperatives.

A similar visit was made to Karl-Marx-Stadt by a delegation of the Lodz party committee. This visit is eloquent of the close links and cooperation between the two cities.

Olszowski at Lublin Plenum

LD052226 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2130 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] PZPR Voivodship committees have met in three of the country's regions. The tasks in the light of the resolutions of the seventh Central Committee plenum were the subject of the session in Lublin. Stefan Olszowski member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, took part in the debate.

Since 13 December in Lublin Voivodship more than 1,800 people have been deleted and expelled from the party. Twenty-five party organizations have been disbanded, and new ones created in their place. The effect of the political work being carried out is considerable progress in restoring to the party its statutory tasks and obligations; a progressive consolidation of the ranks.

Stefan Olszowski took the floor. Talking about the future of the trade union movement, he stated that there is no return either to the pre-August shape of the trade union, or to the antiparty or antistate organization which Solidarity had become. In Stefan Olszowski's view, the current discussion should concentrate on an analysis of the previous activity of the trade unions and next on model solutions for the future trade union movement.

More on Lublin Plenum

LD060400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] As assessment of the sociopolitical situation in Lublin Voivodship and the tasks stemming from this situation for the voivodship party organization in light of the resolutions of the seventh Central Committee plenum were the subject of a plenary session of the voivodship party committee which was held in Lublin. Taking part in the session was Stafan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The plenum which was chaired by Wladyslaw Kruk, first secretary of the voivodship party committee, confirmed that the harsh restrictions of martial law -- although burdensome to some people -- have had a positive effect on the general improvement in law and order, social security and social calm.

These restrictions have made it possible to gradually liquidate the sources of and sociopolitical conflicts themselves. In the voivodship party organization, which now has a membership of over 58,000 persons, there has been a visible animation in the activities of party echelons and organizations. Accompanying this animation is the difficult process of persons stating their ideopolitical stances on the basis of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the seventh Central Committee plenum. The most important task for the voivodship organization is the reconstruction of the unity of the party on the basis of the declaration submitted for discussion: "What Are We Fighting for and Where Are We Going?".

Stefan Olszowski expressed his views on the problems raised in the discussion. Referring to the discussion which is now in progress on the future of the trade union movement in Poland he stressed that one must approach this problem in a profound and versatile manner. In the initial stages the discussion should concentrate on an analysis of the previous activities of the unions and only then should it concentrate on model solutions pertaining to the trade union movement. Speaking about the ideological declaration "what are we fighting for and where are we going?" the secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said that the draft of this declaration is a synthetic formulation of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and of the party statute. Touching on the matter of party unity Stefan Olszowski said that this unity should be implemented on the basis of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report delivered by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and on the basis of the seventh plenum resolution.

Referring to the problems of the Lublin coal basin Olszowski expressed the conviction that the construction of this basin -- despite the tremendous economic difficulties of the state -- would be continued. In his view Lublin coal should be used for power purposes and for the development of the coke industry in Poland.

In an adopted resolution the plenum participants specified tasks while simultaneously defining the deadline for the implementation of these tasks by primary and branch party organizations, echelons, and the executive and secretariat of the voivodship committee.

Mokrzyszczak at Bilala Podlaska

LD051520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] An assessment of the work done by the voivodship party echelon during the martial law period, as well as directions of socioeconomic activities, are the subject of the voivodship's PZPR committee plenum in Biala Podlaska. It will discuss the tasks of the PZPR voivodship organization emerging from the decisions of the seventh Central Committee plenum. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is attending the meeting.

More on Biala Podlaska

LD052320 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2130 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] An assessment of the work of the voivodship party echelon during the period of martial law and economic matters have been the subject of a plenum in Biala Podlaska. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, took part in it.

The process of party members defining their stance and the purging of party ranks were discussed. Since August 1980 almost 3,400 comrades have left the Biala Podlaska organization. The people of greatest worth have remained in the party -- those who have linked themselves with the organization for ideological reasons and out of concern for the development of socialism in our country.

Full support for the program of the Military Council of National Salvation has been expressed. Civic committees of national salvation are the platform of this support. Already 59 of these committees are in operation in this voivodship.

Wozniak at Szczecin Plenum

LD052344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The tasks of party organizations and echelons in the implementation of the socioeconomic plan and the introduction of the economic reform were discussed today at a plenary session of the Szczecin Voivodship PZPR Committee.

Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, took part in the deliberations.

During the session, which was chaired by Stanislaw Miskiewicz, first secretary of the Szczecin Voivodship party committee, it was stated that the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation have contributed to the restoration of work and production discipline in Szczecin Voivodship. Many other problems were tackled in the discussion, linked with the implementation of the plan and the introduction of the economic reform, such as cooperation with central foreign trade agencies; the use of natural raw materials and waste, which could be an important source supplementing supplies. As regards the introduction of the economic reform, it was stated that this is frequently taking too slow a course and that it has to be translated into the language of practical action. The problems of introducing the economic reform in agriculture were also tackled. There was also discussion of the functioning of the administration; of the duties of party cadres and members. Much attention was paid to the proper use of cadres and their correct assessment.

Orzechowski Address at Legnica

LD060004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] To mark the centenary of the Polish workers' movement an ideological conference of the party aktiv has taken place in Legnica. Merited activists of the workers' movement, regional party aktiv and academics took part in it. A report on the historical traditions of the Polish workers' movement was presented by Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the Central Committee, who referred to two crucial moments in the 100-year history of the workers' movement -- the history of the great proletariat and the activity of the Polish Workers' Party. In the discussion the belief was expressed about the need for learning the appropriate lesson from the history of the workers' movement in Poland, by making the overcoming of the current crisis dependent on the regaining of confidence of the society by the party.

Marian Orzechowski also visited today the Legmet engineering enterprise, showing interest in the work force's working conditions and the current production problems. He also met the Legmet party aktiv.

Messner, Romanik at Katowice

LD052302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Today in Katowice a meeting of members of the voivodship party central committee took place. Zbigniew Messner, first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship party committee, and Jerzy Romanik, miner from Siemianowice mine, both members of the central committee politburo, took part in it. The forms of work of the voivodship party authorities in accordance with the seventh central committee plenum decisions and with the resolution of the ninth party congress were discussed and guidelines for them were laid down.

Katowice Voivoda Lt Gen Pilot Roman Paszkowski and Jerzy Romanik today visited the miners of the biggest extraction department at the Ziemowit mine. During talks held at the place of work the miners spoke of everyday difficulties and problems, caused mainly by lack of spare parts for machinery and equipment. Despite these difficulties the work force of G-7 department works regularly, extracting 4,700 tons of coal every 24 hours.

Labecki, Gebala at Gdansk

LD052354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Issues connected with the introduction of the economic reform were today the subject of a Gdansk Voivodship conference of the party aktiv. Jan Labecki, member of the party Central Committee Politburo was taking part in the conference. Some matters connected with the introduction of the reform in the country as a whole were presented by Stanislaw Gebala, director of the Central Committee Economic Department. In the discussion attention was focused on matters hampering and delaying the introduction of the reform, the lack of cohension between the legislative process which has already reached an advance stage and the practice, which is lagging behind, of issuing executive instructions and other more detailed normative acts was pointed out. The shortage of motivating factors also constitutes a considerable obstacle -- of factors which would make the general mass of workers act in accordance with the spirit of the reform. Much attention was paid in the discussion to specific matters, particularly those which occur in the maritime economy.

Glowczyk at Jachranka

LD052254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] An ideological conference on the role and place of young people in a socialist society has ended in Jachranka. It was organized by the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] Main Board. Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the party Central Committee Politburo, met with those taking part in the conference. He answered questions and presented certain issues concerning party and national life.

Michalek at Agriculture Meeting

LD052232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] At the party Central Committee headquarters there has been a session of the chiefs of the agricultural departments of the voivodship committees devoted to the most important tasks of party work in the rural environment.

The session in which Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the Central Committee, participated was chaired by Stanislaw Zieba, chief of the Central Committee Agricultural Department.

Zbigniew Michalek presented the current socio-political and economic matters of agriculture to the participants of the meeting and drew their attention to the consequences for agriculture arising from the economic reform which is being implemented at present, and he explained the misunderstandings concerning the subject of the profitability of agricultural production in the situation of new prices for procurement of agricultural goods and in the situation of the changed prices for the means of production and for services.

He stated that the matter of fundamental significance for today is the procurement of grain for the purposes of consumption.

CZECHOWICZ ON NEED FOR PZPR TO REGAIN CONFIDENCE

LD051250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 5 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Tadeusz Czechowicz, Politburo member and chairman of the Central Committee's Youth Commission, said the following in an interview with SZTANDAR MLODYCH:

When joining Solidarity, the workers had no desire to overthrow socialism. They joined the union thinking they would succeed in restoring harmony between lofty slogans and everyday life. The vast majority truly wanted to fight for socialism. The problems rest elsewhere. Unfortunately, young workers, students, pupils and engineers sought the implementation of the ideals of socialism outside the party. And this is sad for us. The errors of the past decade have taken their revenge. Both state and party leaders, and we as communists, used to say that prosperity was within reach, that the community was unanimous and the state just.

In the seventies, at least until 1975, the people trusted the party and believed in it. All the more tragic, Tadeusz Czechowicz continued, was the awakening in summer 1980 when all the screens were brutally torn down. It is most important today to regain confidence in the party as a political force capable, together with the nation's progressive forces, of directing the process of socialist construction.

SD MEMBER GIVES PARTY VIEWS ON NATIONAL ACCORD

LD062212 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Mar (PAP) -- In an interview for PAP today, Democratic Party Central Committee Presidium member and Sejm deputy, Alojzy Bryl, presented the party's members views on the idea of national accord.

He said: "Much of the party debate so far could be summarized thus: Despite the difficult situation, the actual implementation of national accord must begin, because waiting for more favourable conditions would result in the period of tensions and conflicts being prolonged."

"In the present discussion, at various levels of the Democratic Party, it is often repeated that the idea of national accord is as topical and important as it was a few or a dozen months ago, though it is stressed that the conditions under which this idea can be implemented have changed.

"Talking about renewal and consolidating the state, which is now going through a period of economic and political crisis, Democratic Party members think that how this process will proceed depends on the strengthening and developing of democratic institutions and methods of exercising power.

"According to many Democratic Party activists," Alojzy Bryl concluded, "the activities of the citizens' committees of national rebirth, should serve well the idea of national accord as a bridge which would make proceedings to the planned front of national accord easier."

MALINOWSKI ADDRESSES WARSAW ZSL SEMINAR

LD080012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] A national seminar for ZSL-member journalists of peasant publications and journalists working for central and local publications and Polish Radio and Television was held on 6-7 March at the main center for further training for ZSL personnel in Warsaw. In the course of the seminar the country's current socioeconomic problems were discussed, particularly agriculture and the food economy within the economic reform.

Roman Malinowski, president of the ZSL Supreme Council, met the seminar participations. He stressed the significance of the currently introduced economic reform in restructuring and developing the economy, leading the country out of its crisis, and for liberating socioproductive activity. He also discussed the directions of development of agriculture and the food economy, pointing out that the development of this branch of the national economy should bring an improvement in the socioeconomic situation of the country and a solution to the food problem. Roman Malinowski stressed the role of peasant journalists [dziennikarz-ludowiec] in explaining the country's complex socioeconomic problems, agriculture and food economy problems, and in popularizing ZSL activity.

OZDOWSKI COMMENTS ON AIMS OF SOCIAL POLICY

LD061440 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 6 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries an interview with Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski. Here is an excerpt from this interview. (Barbara Drozdz) asks, among other things: On the subject of modern states [words indistinct] singled out the socialist state. Can I ask you to expand on this thought?

I [Ozdowski] can see you are asking me this question as a Catholic. When all is said and done the point is not simply that I, a Catholic, am playing a role in the Government of the Polish People's Republic. My active involvement in the social policies of a socialist state has been and is prompted by reasons of a moral nature. The well-being of humans, of people living in a community, must be an essential criterion in selecting the means and methods of political actitivy. Hence every political policy program must be based on the precepts of an objective moral order of things.

Today, in a crisis situation, continues Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski, it is not easy to speak about the reasons which justify socialism. These reasons certainly do not boil down to the most obvious reason -- to our raison d'etat. Here I would like to refer back to Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski who on many occasions stressed the achievements of People's Poland in the sphere of levelling out the opportunities for development for various social groups and the achievements in educational policy. Let us add to this the most important achievement: the transformation of Poland from an agricultural into an industrial country. This has really been a great leap forward as regards civilization.

And here is what Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski had to say about the aims of social policy in today's crisis-ridden conditions: In our situation of economic collapse, of martial law and of the broad threat of poverty, says the deputy premier, the state must conduct a particularly active social policy, both a short-term policy which heals up wounds and which patches up holes and also a long-term policy which levels out the differences at the start and in the development of people's lives, and which integrates society. Put concisely the program for today is to save the weakest from poverty -- in other words families with many children, single parent families, families affected by social pathology [as heard] and also elderly people, in particular those living on pensions coming under the old system of pensions. The program for tomorrow is to create conditions for raising the standard of living and conditions for co-participation in social life.

Illustrating the transition from a short-term protective policy to a long-term policy based on advancement [poliytka promocyjna] Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski gives a specific example: Today we must protect the youngest generation against the consequences of the crisis. This stands to reason. However, in the long run it is not the job of social policy to protect young people but to create for them conditions to start in life and to develop so that they are able through their own work to reach an adequate standard of living as quickly as possible and so that young people, after obtaining professional qualifications and starting work, can set up their own families, work their way up to a house and reach an appropriate level of consumption by a date which is in accordance with what is normal and with commonsense.

And now one more excerpt from the ZYCIE WARSZAWY interview with Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski on the subject of the trade unions. Professor Jerzy Ozdowski is of the opinion that the trade unions are an essential component of social life. He sees their role in representing and defending the everyday interests of working people and also in the ethical upbringing of workers in the spirit of respect for man and of service for the nation. The activities of the unions should strengthen social justice, support law and order, and create a social community spirit. It is the job of the unions to defend workers' rights which are in accordance with the requirements of the joint good of the whole community.

We have quoted an excerpt from an interview given to ZYCIE WARSZAWY by Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozodowski. The interview is entitled "Social Aims Above All."

URBAN VIEWS ECONOMY AS KEY TO POLITICAL SUCCESS

LD071526 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 7 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] To conclude today's review, we go back once again to POLITYKA. Jerzy Urban, in the article "Personal Polemics", refers to the feuilleton by Daniel Passent, published 2 weeks ago, also in POLITYKA, and puts forward his point of view and his assessment of Polish history in recent months.

Here is an excerpt from the article by Jerzy Urban. It seems to me that the belief that what happened in Poland before 13 December was beautiful but just not feasible, is mistaken because it did not take the balance of international power into account, nor the internal balance too, as it turned out. The army is not just a military force but a political force to be reckoned with because it serves the making of policy according to the classic definition of Von Clausewitz. Therefore, one should make current activities fit in with the demands of realism and of the balance of forces, in order to rescue everything humanly possible from the period before 13 December. The rescue orientation overlooks the fact that the political opposition in Poland lost, not only because it lacked moderation and tactical ideas. Its whole program was bad, although it was packaged in sweet, but in the main, destructive words. On the other hand, in their activities, the opposition chose an anarchistic-demagogic direction. It acted with its back turned on the economy and, in fact, against the economy. It gave to society nonexistent money and, building poverty, invented an exaggerated program of social privileges with no concern for who was to pay for it and with what.

These activities cannot be assessed according to the category of aptness of incorrectness, because that was irresponsible madness. With strikes, the essential organism of the state and its economic links were crushed. The opposition destroyed not only the material but also the political achievements over the decades by carrying on such an anti-Soviet campaign, as if Poland was preparing for war 1920-style. Young people, their emotions fired and deceived, had their feelings and minds severed from the real world. There was an erosion of our frontier guarantees. Really, Poland as a state, as an economic community, as a territorial tile in our European Mosaic, could envy every other country its internal enemies, having such a rhinoceros within it. At present, thinking about the future has become difficult, because the seventies showed two effects of exerting authority without democratic control, and meanwhile the year 1981 revealed the singular danger elements which spontaneous democracy deprived of responsible leadership can create. Following the experiences of the renewal of 1981-82, the formula for Poalnd of the eighties cannot be simply based on keeping that which sparkled and cutting out that which was degenerate. Let us admit that no one yet has a formula for Poland of the eighties. For the time being we only know what the abysses, which have to be avoided, look like. We must now seek a system which harnesses the concept of a strong state and authoritarian mechanism with a system of government with progressive democratization, social control and self-management. It is essential to find a way of relieving the phobias and disillusionment and capturing the young people with something great.

Above all, the greatest danger today within the confines of the system of authority is its ponderousness, its automatic tendency toward petit bourgeois recreation of bankrupt methods of ruling. The problem finds its personal embodiment in the cadre which, in difficult moments, stands firm behind socialism, but whose notions about it are drawn from the past. I am talking about the plethora of faithful but uncreative people. Among the possible ambiguities, one thesis seems to be on firm ground. In the years 1976-81, policy proclaimed the supremacy of politics over the economy. Everyone agreed that the key to an improvement in the situation lay in political relations. I think that at present the priorities should be reversed: the key to the situation is an improvement in the state of the economy.

I understand it thus: Poland's internal and international poliey must, above all, be in the service of economic goals. The ability of a chosen political direction to reverse the catastrophic decline of the economy will verify its aptness. All political goals will be achievable only through and as a result of achieving economic successes.

ROMANIK ATTENDS MEETING ON MINERS' HOUSING

LD062236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The possibilities and conditions of implementing housing construction for mining workforces in the years 1982-85 today were the topic of a conference organized in Katowice by the Mining Commission of the party Central Committee, with the participation of the Ministry of Mining and Energy. Jerzy Romanik stressed that the issue of housing for miners should be approached with all seriousness, as the development of the mining industry depends on this. Industry must bear the burden of the driving force of the entire economy to overcome the crisis.

GRUNWALD ASSOCIATION BOARD MEETS 7 MARCH

LD080914 Warsaw PAP in English 0809 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Mar (PAP) -- The plenary meeting of the National Board of (?the Grunwald Association) was held in Warsaw today.

The resolution adopted by the meeting, Grunwald's press spokesman said, contains an appeal to the association's activists and members to co-operate in the creation of citizens' committees of national rebirth and to look for ways of overcoming the difficult socio-economic situation of the country.

Grunwald's National Board also adopted guidelines, addressed to its cells, concerning the association's social and cultural activities in the months to come.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE DEBATES EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS

LD051432 Warsaw International Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] At its meeting yesterday, the government economic committee reviewed the problems in supplies of materials for production stemming from the economic sanctions imposed by the West, and took a decision concerning the principles of reshaping the profile and structure of production in individual factories. Government ministers were placed under an obligation to look for contracts in other countries, particularly the socialist states, under which industry would perform manufacturing services using materials delivered by foreign customers.

The committee remarked that it is quite possible that production will have to be limited and even, in extreme cases, brought to a halt due to the impact of the economic restructions. In such cases substitute production and manufacturing operations would be introduced. The committee's decisions also defined the manner in which the factories concerned would be financed and backed by credit to prevent them going out of business.

PAPER VIEWS ROLE OF NATIONAL ACCORD FRONT

LD051234 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Mar (PAP) -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY publishes an article by Leszek Grzybowski on the role of the front of national accord, which is now being built, in the conditions of the present crisis and in the conditions of the future normalization of the country's life.

The expectations linked to the creation of the front of national accord are enormous, the author of the article writes. They concern not only its important (?consequences), the removal of the possibility of confrontation and the creation of conditions for getting out of the crisis, with which one can fully agree, but also the democratization of life in the country. Even a superficial analysis shows, however, that the link between the creation of the front of accord and democratization is not as straightforward as it appears in the mind of the ordinary citizen. Even the most representative front of national accord can by its competences and actions weaken or even halt the mechanisms of democracy, and democracy itself does not always lead to the achievement of agreement in society. In certain historical situations, for example when faced with an external threat or the danger of war at home, or in the event of a threat to national existence stemming, say, from the critical state of the economy, the national interests are better served by the accord of its own basic forces if they are truly basic and it is a true accord, than by such a democracy if this accord can destroy and put in jeopardy the national interests, the paper stresses. [sentence as received]

In the opinion of the author of the article, the role of front of national accord should depend on the conditions existing in the country. In a period of crisis it should be an organization which unites the whole people, rules out the destuctive struggle between political and social organizations, encourages efforts in favor of getting the country out of the crisis and also forms the processes of economic and political reforms. The constant activity of the front in eliminating social tensions and at times drawing up bold political decisions is necessary at this time. Having gained public trust the links of the front should have considerable freedom of activity.

The author of the article considers that after the normalization of the situation in the country the democratism of the functioning of the political system should deprive of its topicality the slogan of national accord in the dramatic sense which it has today, and the front of accord itself will become, above all, a place of cooperation and agreement of social interests,the representatives of which the organizations creating it will be. It seems L. Grzybowski writes, that the front could become the main center for democratically drawing up the platform for the elections to state organs of power and for guaranteeing democratic elections, and it could propose the introduction of amendments to the rules about elections. Its organs could play an important role as links in the permanent, not just in the period of the elections, interaction between political and social organizations, and the front could be the organizer of extensive consultation among the public of the most important decisions of the Sejm and the people's councils.

POLITYKA EDITOR ON NEED TO ESCAPE 'DEBT NOOSE'

LD071242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Exceprts] As you know, the prices of foodstuffs and industrial goods have risen considerably. In many families the serious question is often being asked: Where is the money to come from? Last week an answer to that question was sought by POLITYKA editor Zygmunt Szeliga. Today we ask him to continue his search for an answer.

[Szeliga] We must reactivate the economy, if one can put it that way. The economic wheels must start to turn. The economy must start to produce considerably more high quality goods that are competitive in world markets. That is the one and only simple and short answer to the question: Where is the state to get money? There has been an improvement in the situation in some sectors, for example, in coal extraction. True, the actual coal is already there, but it has not yet been converted into money, into convertible currency. We are having enormous trouble selling coal, because we have fallen out of the markets. As a result of world conditions at present and other factors, the United States is competing with us in West European markets. Therefore, we cannot export the amounts of coal that we would have been able to export otherwise as a result of the improvement in the pits.

However, I think that we will cope somehow with that difficulty. [words indistinct] the European economy will return to some sort of equilibrium and, although it will be difficult, it may be possible to regain some of our traditional markets.

The second problem is the absolute maximization of export production in Poland. This is a terribly complex issue, not just from the point of view of technology and economics, it is very complicated first and foremost because of the competition between production for export and production to satisfy domestic needs. Given our current market situation, [words indistinct] everything we produce -- and we will be producing more of it -- everything is needed at home: either for the market, or for the citizens, or for the needs of the economy. On the other hand, the pressure of export requirements is so terrible that in many cases we will have to make a hard choice: not for the market, not for supplies to the economy, but for export. We have no other way out. We have no other solution. Unfortunately, we must, in my opinion, accept this imperative. Otherwise, if we don't solve our export problems, our economy will not get onto its feet. We have to face the hard facts. There is no way to get out of the crisis if we do not free outselves from the so-called debt noose, and this can only be done through experts.

GRAIN PROCUREMENT GAINS 'STILL TOO SLIGHT'

LD060018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The improvement in grain procurement is still too slight. Farmers are delivering from 5,000-6,000 tons of grain daily in the country as a whole. It is true that this is more than in the fourth quarter of last year, but the requirements of the grain milling industry are considerably greater. Mills process 18,000 tons of grain daily for foodstuffs alone. Grain procurement is at an advanced stage in Jelenia Gora, Wroclaw and Walbrzych Voivodships. Deliveries are progressing the worst in typically agricultural voivodships such as Lublin, Ostroleka and Ciechanow voidodships where the contractual plan has been fulfilled at barely 28 percent. Deliveries as part of the grain loan are rising slowly. To date farmers have delivered approximately 900 tons of grain on the basis of this loan.

9-10 MILLION LIVE BELOW WELFARE STANDARD LINE

LD052140 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Mar (PAP) -- A top Polish expert on public welfare said here today he believed that "no less than 9-10 million Poles live below the welfare minimum standard (WMS)," which he defined as "the monthly spending total enabling the human being to provide for his elementary needs."

Spotlighting that as the overriding issue of the government welfare policies, Dr Julian Auleytner, a Sejm Welfare Committee member, argued that this year the WMS total will amount to 7,000 zloyts (ca. 88 dollars) or double the recent figure of 3500 zlotys per person.

In an interview for the Catholic Daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE, Dr Auleytner, who also works for the Institute of Labour and Welfare Affairs, pointed to four populaion groups which are the most seriously affected. These are: families with many children, pensioner families, alcoholic families and families bringing up physically or mentally handicapped children.

In a related interview for another Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY on March 2, Dr Auleytner had blamed the current welfare problems on the negligence of the past state authorities who, he said, had been unable for all those years to develop an adequate structure and material basis for assistance to and welfare care over the needy ones.

Dr Auleytner told SLOWO POWSZECHNE today the problem requires a concerted action by the state, the church, the trade unions and various local forms of self-government.

He told ZYCIE WARSZAWY earlier the Sejm Welfare Committee is currently working to set up a council on social welfare to work in team with the Ministry of Health and the offices of voivodes and local community chiefs "as the best platform of interaction between the administration and the social welfare organizations."

The Sejm committee is also pressing for a welfare research centre to work out proposals for problem solutions he said.

He underlined his concern for what he described as "an undernourishment of the part of the younger generation which may cause unreparable damage quite soon. It is no longer the question of facilitating for those children a start in life that is at stake, but a biological sapping of the nation," he told SLOWO POWSZECHNE.

MILK SUPPLIES IMPROVE, GASOLINE 'VERY TIGHT'

LD061910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Excerpts] As the Government Press Bureau informs, the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers assessed the implementation of the operational program for management and processing of milk. The production and delivery of milk products in the first weeks of this year was somewhat better adapted to the needs of the market.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers next examined matters concerned with the supply of gasoline to car users. It was decided to extend until April the regulations on gasoline sales in force up to now. It was stressed here that the fuel balance is very tight and that there is less fuel than last year. In view of the signs of corrupt practices, the need to step up fuel checks at gas stations was pointed out. If these measures do not bring results, the need may arise to make a decision on stricter forms of rationing. The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers asks all car users to observe closely, in the common interest, the gasoline purchase principles currently in force.

PAPER, PRINTING INK FOUND IN SWEDISH PARCELS

AU051252 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Feb 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Strange 'Gifts' From Sweden"]

[Text] Paper and printing ink intended for the production of illegal "literature" are smuggled in some consignments of food and clothes sent to Poland from the Western countries.

On 19 February the customs office in Warsaw checked on the gifts (340 boxes with clothes and 400 food boxes weighing 13 tons) sent from Sweden by two Swedish firms and detected inconsistencies between the list of articles and the actual contents of the boxes, in which 6,500 sheets of paper, A-4 size, and 21 tins of printing ink, weighing kg19.5, were found. The paper and ink were confiscated by the customs office.

OUTLAWED STUDENTS UNION ISSUES STATEMENT

NC061654 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Crakow, Poland, 6 Mar (AFP) -- The outlawed Independent Students Union (NZS) says it has formed a national human rights committee to defend democracy and "fully restore civil, social and political liberties in Poland."

In a statement given to foreign journalists here this week, the NZS -- dissolved by the military government after the declaration of martial law last December -- said:

"Despite criminal acts perpetrated by the ruling military junta, a dominant majority of Polish students refuse the destiny set out for them by (Polish leader) General (Wojciech) Jaruzelski, a destiny of slaves to the totalitarian ideology of communism."

The statement called on Poles to join "the resistance," and implored Polish soldiers to reflect on the consequences of their acts before obeying the orders of their superiors.

It denounced the "campaign of primitive propaganda" carried by Polish Radio and Television against "the leaders of the free world" who have spoken out against the state of siege, and supported U.S. President Ronald Reagan, "who proclaimed the fight against communist illegality."

PRIMATE TELLS POLES TO PREPARE FOR POPE'S VISIT

NC071650 Paris AFP in English 1639 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Mar (AFP) -- Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, today asked Polish Catholics to prepare for a visit by Pope Paul II next autumn for the 600th anniversary of the foundation of the sanctuary of the Black Virgin of Czestochowa, the patron saint of Poland.

"We invited him in November and I renewed the invitation when I was in Rome at the beginning of February," Mgr Glemp said in a speech in St Michael's Church, Warsaw.

He [words indistinct] hoped the pope would "allow us to profit in our struggles from his teaching, bring us his comfort and reinforce us with his blessing."

Mgr Glemp said a "national entente" called for by a recent Episcopal conference "should bring together all the social groups which feel a responsibility to the community: government, church, unions and youth, because the latter is the future of a nation brimming with noble aspirations."

But he also cautioned Polish youth on the need for "realism" and "balance," stressing that "in all the confusion of Poland's situation," they should take count of "the great breadth of national and international problems."

"Today in Poland," he added, "the church faces an enormous task. There may never in our history have been a time as tenuous as today, with the great ravages, the great anger, the great prejudices that we are feeling in the face of disrespect for human dignity."

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS PROSPECTS OF MBFR TALKS

AU041538 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Feb 82 p 9

[Daniel Lulinski dispatch: "How Will NATO Respond to the Warsaw Pact Disarmament Initiative? -- At the Hofburg and in its Wings"]

[Text] Vienna -- The Vienna negotiations between the seven states of the Warsaw Pact and the 12 NATO countries on reductions in armed forces and armaments in Europe have not enjoyed too good a press so far, perhaps because the negotiations, which continue to take place in the Imperial Palace in Vienna, began at the end of October 1973. But no doubt the primary reason for the poor press is the fact that they have not produced any tangible results as yet. We should bear in mind, however, that they concern a very difficult issue: reductions in armed forces in the most sensitive area of Europe -- at the point of contact between the largest ever military-political pacts.

Vienna continues to be the only site of multilateral talks between the members of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and this is why -- I was told in the wings of the Imperial Palace -- one cannot work here under the pressure of some seasonal and propaganda campaigns because the point at issue is the vital question of Europe's military security, and experts continue to discuss specific data and technical resources. However, Vienna should not be wholly isolated from the more general political atmosphere of Europe, including the one prevailing at the CSCE meeting in Madrid. It was also in Vienna that at the 293th plenary session the Belgian delegate thought it appropriate to include Poland's internal affairs on the agenda for discussion. That was not in line with the purpose of the Vienna negotiations, and Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, chairman of the Polish delegation, drew attention to this fact.

However, it seems that something began to stir in Vienna at the 296th session on 18 February. On that day Ambassador Przygodzki submitted a comprehensive disarmament proposal on behalf of four Warsaw Pact countries: Poland, the USSR, the GDR and the CSSR. This is the crux of the socialist countries' proposal called the draft accord at the first stage of mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in Europe and in the associated resources.

A two-stage reduction in the armed forces down to 900,000 troops for each side would take place in the territories of the GDR, Poland and the CSSR as well as those of the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. In the first stage only the troops of the two powers -- the United States and the USSR -- would be reduced by 13,000 and 20,000 soldiers, respectively. These soldiers would be transferred to their own countries. At the same time the numerical strength of the states in the zone of reductions -- that is, in central Europe -- would be frozen during the negotiations.

The draft submitted by the Polish delegation provides for various forms of verifying and controlling the accord, which would remain in force for 3 years. This would make it possible to complete the negotiations on second-stage reductions.

People on the wings of the Vienna negotiations have stressed that the draft accord submitted by the Warsaw Pact answers many demands that were put forward by the Atlantic side in the previous period and that concerned particularly the so-called data on the numerical troop strength.

The West takes the view that the numerical strength of the Warsaw Pact armed forces (land and air forces, because the naval forces have been excluded) supposedly exceeds the numerical strength of the NATO armed forces by 150,000 soldiers. This conflicts even with the data drawn up in the West, which stated that on January 1981 there was a slight difference between the strength of the Warsaw Pact troops in central Europe -- 979,000 soldiers -- and the NATO troops -- 931,000 soldiers.

The NATO countries, the people I talked to in Vienna stressed, refuse to listen to arguments based on the facts, namely, that between 1976 and 1980 the United States increased its troops in Western Europe by 31,000 soldiers (as reported by former U.S. Defense Secretary Brown on 1 January 1981). There are plans for a rapid transfer of six U.S. divisions to the FRG, where their hardware is stored. We also know that over 180,000 civilians in the Bundeswehr do certain jobs to relieve firstline troops -- jobs like guarding or logistics. In the British Army of the Rhine (68,000 soldiers in the FRG) there are over 28,000 civilians who, in case of conflict, are capable of taking over certain combat duties.

At the same time, NATO has failed to appreciate the USSR's gesture of reducing its troops in the GDR by 20,000 soldiers and by 1,000 armored vehicles beginning in December 1979. During this time NATO has been consistently increasing its armies in the proposed zone of reductions.

During the talk in Vienna, Ambassador Przygodzki did not make a secret of the fact that, responding to the suggestions of the NATO countries, the Warsaw Pact countries do not expect them to practice traditional obstruction, but to approach the socialist states' proposals constructively. Such an approach should make it possible to achieve progress in negotiations in the relatively near future.

This is because our draft, the ambassador said, comprehensively combines all the elements necessary for accord, which would contribute to lowering the threshold of military confrontation in the most important area of Europe. In turn, this would provide opportunities to improve the political climate in Europe as well as trust and to promote better cooperation in other spheres. Together with its allies, Poland submitted the proposals in question in order to make it possible to extricate the Vienna negotiations from their impasse and to overcome the present complicated international situation.

COMMENTARY OUTLINES SOVIET ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

LD061600 Warsaw International Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Mar 82

[By "Radio Polonia's" economic editor Alicja Brandys]

[Text] Next in this transmisson from Radio Polonia in Warsaw we turn to economic issues.

The crisis in the Polish economy persists. The restrictions applied by the West are making it even more difficult for the Poles to cope with the economic problems. The government is taking all manner of measures to cope with the situation, and it is well known that this crisis has been seen through by the Poles themselves chiefly. But, as General Jaruzelski said recently during his visit to Moscow, what the Polish economy needs at present is a strong (?traditional) injection so as to allow it to regain its equilibrium much quicker. And such an injection can be, and in fact is, provided by Soviet assistance.

The level and scope of this assistance is set out to a large extent by the trade protocol for 1982 signed at the beginning of January. Under the terms of this document, Soviet shipments direction. In practice this amounts to a further substantial commodity credit to Poland -- what's more, at low interest rate, 5 percent, and repayable in the next 5-year period. It is a credit covering commodities which are especially badly needed by this country at present -- raw materials, semimanufactured and consumer articles.

The Soviet Union has assured Poland of hefty and stable shipments of crude oil and natural gas, of iron and nonferrous metal ores, rolled goods, potassium fertilizers and apatite, synthetic caoutchouc, sawn timber and paper. Also, responding to the present raw-material requirements of Poland, the Soviet Union has agreed to concentrate the deliveries of many basic raw materials in the first quarter of the year. In that period, the Soviet Union is to deliver a 250,000 tons of wheat and 30,000 tons of coarse grain maize in the shape of a grain loan. The latter deliveries will save at least a party of the poultry stock which had been destined to destruction by the sudden cessation of maize shipments from the United States.

In February, the Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party resolved to send additional shipments of raw materials and semimanufactures to Poland. Anyone even roughly familiar with the present situation of Polish industry is aware that this sort of assistance is invaluable. Every shipment of raw materials makes it possible to set into motion the idle machinery and allow the workers to resume their jobs.

To the Poles the flow of raw materials is no longer a matter of theoretical and political conjecture but of daily reality. The cutting off of Poland by the West from her traditional supply sources and the failure to execute the normal flow of contracted trade deprives the workers of their jobs and the public of consumer articles.

Both are aware that the Western restrictions are hitting them directly and not the government, and equally now they are aware in daily experience that the Soviet assistance is serving society and not the government.

But for many long years the economies of Poland and the Soviet Union have been tied up by many arrangements, not only commercial but also in the manufacturing, technological and scientific spheres. They are threaded also by many informal, but equally important, connections. These are the ties between the manufacturing plants, the network of personal contacts between people, designers, engineers and workers. This presents a favorable ground for fresh forms of collaboration so far not employed, but which life itself has brought into the picture today.

First and foremost, there is the matter of processing Soviet raw materials at Polish manufacturing plants. With the current idle manufacturing potential and untapped technical skills such services can be rendered on a wide scale, and this has been the case for many months now in the light industry, which is processing sizeable amounts of soviet textile raw materials, the payment for which is being made in the shape of these very same raw materials for Poland's manufacturing needs. The point is to extend this form of cooperation to other industries as well.

The second case is the financial and material participation of the Soviet Union in the continuation of certain industrial development projects, stopped in Poland in recent times. When put on stream these developments will be repaying the Soviet contribution to their construction by exports to the Soviet Union of a part of their output. In this area too negotiations are in the advanced stage. This applies for instance to metallurgical projects. In February, a large group of Soviet experts spend some time in Poland. They studied the reality of the Polish industrial scene. In preparation now are concrete agreements. The matter was raised during the talks the Polish delegation had in Moscow lately. These talks covered not only current issues but also collaboration in the months ahead, which will be extremely difficult for the Polish economy. They concerned also the more distant future, long-range ties between the two economies. There was talk of the joint development of raw material resources, of cooperation in key branches of industry, of deepening the bilateral division of labor.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH CUBA END IN HAVANA

LD071852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] In Havana the ninth session of the Polish-Cuban Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended. The chairmen of the delegations were Deputy Premiers Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Diocles Torralba Gonzales. The final protocol envisages further cooperation in the sugar, paper, chipboard and (?hardboard) industries. Deputy Premier Rakowski was received toward the end of his stay by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO CYPRUS -- Nicosia, 16 Feb (PAP) -- President Spiros Kiprianou of Cyprus has received credentials from the newly appointed Polish ambassador to that country, Janusz Lewandowski. The president has declared in this connection that his country was against all kinds of interference in Poland's internal affairs and voiced the conviction that the Polish nation alone is capable to find proper solutions to its problems. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 16 Feb 82 LD]

WARSAW MAYOR APPOINTED -- The premier has appointed Gen Div Mieczyslaw Debicki mayor of Warsaw. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Feb 82 p 2 AU]

COMMENTARY VIEWS, POLEMIC BETWEEN CPSU, PCI

AU061707 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 4 Mar 82 p 2

[Davor Sosic commentary: "Workers Movement: Assertion of Independence"]

[Excerpts] The confrontation between the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party [PCI] following the introduction of martial law in Poland has opened many important issues in the world workers' and communist movement. As a matter of fact, this polemic, which is developing in various forms either through press articles or through interviews, statements and announcements from various meetings, has not raised many new questions but has instead made current a whole series of the known past topics of the workers' and communist movement. This demonstrates that there are, and can be no, "eternal truths" and values.

These questions which also exist today and which demand current answers are: the struggle for socialism; different roads of the revolutionary social transformation; and the questions of relations among the communist parties and all progressive forces in the world. The question of the substance of internationalism has been raised once again the discussion about Eurocommunism have been reopened and it is very interesting to follow the frequently very contradictory appraisals of the nature and historic prospects of so-called real socialism.

The issues raised by the Italian communists are certainly extraordinarily important because this polemic has unambigously demonstrated that what is involved is no longer only the PCI's own development but also the entire progress of socialism in the world.

It must be said that the arguments of the two sides in the current confrontation are very interesting and that they reveal the theoretical and practical social problems that exist in Italy and the USSR. At the same time, however, it must be noted that one of the two sides involved, the Soviet public information media, have failed to provide complete information on the PCI's documents and views. Instead, they have published brief reviews which, by their very nature, present the views of the Italians only in general terms, thereby depriving those who have no opportunity to read the complete Italian documents of information on the essence of the views of the Italian communists.

Origins of Confrontation

The latest confrontation between the CPSU and the PCI has raised truly historic questions whch are exceptionally important for the further development of socialism in the world. and thus time and space will certainly be needed to elucidate what is positive or discussable in this polemic.

It seems to us that, to understand these disagreements, it is important to recall the past relations between the two parties.

As is known, until the mid-fifties, the PCI held views that were identical to those of the CPSU. That was the period when the Stalinist apparatus firmly held the world communist movement in its hands.

However, the party that was inspired by Gramsci's ideas could not stay for long within the limits of a firm monolithism which, after all, has been refuted by world developments. The period of the PCI's critical attitude toward events in the communist movement and the ideas of a single leading center began in the sixties.

A continuous cooling of relations between the two parties followed the PCI's condemnation of the 1968 intervention in Czechoslovakia. Since then the PCI leadership has often recalled the issue of the Czechoslovak events, striving in this manner to penetrate the laws of trends in the countries of so-called real socialism.

At the time of the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers' Parties, the PCI advocated "unity in diversity" in the communist movement. Then and on several other occasions, it considered it necessary to emphasize its complete independence. At the same time, it tried to preserve good relations and cooperation with the CPSU on the basis of equality.

However, toward the end of the seventies and at the beginning of the eighties, the relations between the PCI and the CPSU became increasingly cool. The reasons for that are quite well known and have often been discussed in the press. The PCI very critically reacted to the events in Afghanistan, it resumed relations with the Chinese Communist Party, and Berlinguer did not attend the 26th CPSU Congress in February of last year, at which a "disagreement" occurred over the greetings address that was to be read by Pajetta.

Following late December's events in Poland, relations between the two parties rapidly grew worse and this was manifested in numerous documents, interviews and articles published on both sides. In fact, this development of relations had to be expected although it was impossible to foresee its acrimoniousness and the scope of the topics that would open up.

Although the positions adopted by the PCI in connection with the introduction of martial law in Poland have been disputed within the PCI itself, it seems that the unity of the PCI leadership and the rank and file has been strengthened in the polemics with the CPSU. Berlinguer's position has been strengthened and the opposition by Cossuti, a member of the leadership, has failed to evoke any wide response among members.

Following the election victories by socialists in France and Greece, the Italian Socialist Party of Bettino Craxi had a great chance to increase its influence, but the PCI's latest stance has strengthened the position of communists on the entire Italian left.

To be honest, the documents published by the Italian communists in this polemic include some insufficiently explained views (for instance, negating socialism in the socialist countries or modifying Togliatti's thesis of "unity in diversity"), but these views as well as the thesis of the unconditional nature of the "third road" must not be judged on the basis of bare definitions. It is necessary to wait for their more extensive elaboration.

It seems that the polemic between the CPSU and the PCI has already contributed to asserting the right of every individual party to freely and independently shape its political strategy.

MORE REPORTAGE ON DOLANC VISIT TO ROME

Meets With Colombo

LD031740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 3 Mar (TANJUG) -- Emilio Colombo, member of the Christian Democratic Party Directorate and foreign minister of Italy, received Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, during the latter's visit to Rome which has just ended. He visited Rome at the invitation of the PCI Center for the Study of International Politics [CESPI].

During a cordial and friendly meeting, Colombo and Dolanc exchanged views on the development of relations between Italy and Yugoslavia and about the present international situation. The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the successful development of relations between the two countries and the resolve of both sides to further contribute to their advance.

Speaks on Issues

AU041525 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Permanent correspondent S. Aleksendric report]

[Excerpts] Rome, 2 Mar -- Under the headline "The Yugoslav Road," L'UNITA, newspaper of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], today carries a lengthy report on the lecture which Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held at the International Policy Study Center in Rome yesterday.

After the lecture, which dealt with the Yugoslav self-managing road to socialism, nonalignment, the current sociopolitical situation in Yugoslavia and on Yugoslav views on some current international problems, Stane Dolanc answered quesitons posed by PCI deputies and leaders.

Speaking about self-management, Dolanc pointed out that it has become a comprehensive social system in Yugoslavia and that it has stood the severe test of three decades. "We are facing many problems," the member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said. "We are facing the remnants of the old and resistance to the new. We are facing certain distortions in the practical application of the principles which guide us and with a number of contradictions. The most essential contradiction -- as confirmed both by theoretical arguments and by numerous practical experiences -- is that the state, as important as it may be for the protection of the basic interests of the workers class, is not and cannot really emanicpate the workers class and man in general from all forms of domination and usurpation of statist, techno-administrative bureaucratic or other origin and nature."

"The state," Dolanc pointed out, "cannot be such a creator. Only the workers class and all working people, all conscious socialist forces can be such. They build their social reality on new foundations of liberation, consciousness, strivings and efforts."

Replying to a question by Italian communists as to how Yugoslavia assesses the events in Poland, Dolanc presented our well-known position on this question, stressing that the basic thing is that the Poles themselves should decide on the fate of their country, without any outside pressure or interference.

In connection with the discussions held between some communist and workers parties about the different roads to building socialism, Dolanc said that "experience in the development of socialist countries so far indicate the necessity that the management of society on behalf of the workers class be transformed into management by the class itself. It also shows that the confines of economic and political democracy should be expanded, in keeping with specific conditions of each country."

"The relations between some socialist countries," Dolanc said, "are still considerably burdened by disagreements, differences and conflicts. An important source of these problems is that there is often a lack of readiness to accept objectively different conditions as a historical inevitability and a legitimate occurrence. There are also some attempts to impose some narrow and special interests as general or common ones. Such strivings constitute the essence of hegemonistic policy. Socialist forces must openly face the existing differences in the international position, internal relations and historical, cultural and national peculiarities of the socialist countries; and they must democratically solve problems which arise. These differences are becoming the cause of big problems or deep conflicts, which are being neglected or pushed aside. Or, attempts are being made to 'solve' them by force. These unequal relations and statist monopoly behavior which end in armed conflicts and military interventions inflict tremendous damage on the prestige and influence of the socialist forces and on the struggle for peace and socialism in the world."

"The LCY," Dolanc stressed, "considers it necessary that such disputes and conflicts between socialist countries be solved peacefully on the basis of respecting the principles of independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and the right of every people to freely choose its road of internal development and foreign policy."

BAKARIC RECEIVES GREETINGS ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

Dragosavac Message

LD071606 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Dusan Dragosavac, sent a telegram with sincere congratulations to Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the SFRY Presidency, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, on behalf of the Presidium and on his own behalf.

From the treasury of your rich life filled with revolutionary creation, it is said in the telegram, it is difficult to single out the most valuable contribution, since your entire life, without interruption, has from an early age been filled with the kind of work and deeds which make a man great. Joining at an early age the progressive youth movement and the Yugoslav Communist Party, you devoted yourself to the realization of the ideals of the working class with the devotion of a great revolutionary.

During the national liberation war, carrying out difficult and responsible party and military tasks as a revolutionary, Marxist theoretician and journalist, you made a great contribution to the organizaiton of the armed uprising and to the victory of the revolution of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities.

Occupying the most responsible post in the social and political life of Croatia and Yugoslavia, you have been and still remain an example of the uncompromising fighter in the implementation of Tito's ideas and revolutionary course of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the LCY. Studying the theory of scientific socialism, you have contributed with your works to solving and shedding light on many questions relevant to the further building, development and strengthening of our socialist self-management and nonaligned community of fraternal nations and nationalities.

Ljubicic Message

LD071250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0814 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- The federal secretary for national defense, Army General Nikola Ljubicic, sent a message of congratulations to Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, on behalf of members of the armed forces and on his own behalf.

Comrade Vlado, from your youth and through your revolutionary and creative work you been devoted to the realization of the aims of the working class, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in the struggle for freedom and equality, for national and social liberation and for the reputation of our socialist self-management nonaligned community. As one of the most prominent of Comrade Tito's cofighters, you wove your exceptional qualities of a revolutionary and communist into the trends of our revolution, thus enabling enriching significantly its theory and practice and making a great contribution to the strenthening of our country's defense potential.

I take this opportunity, Comrade Vlado, to wish you good health, happiness and fresh successes in achieving the aims of our revolution, to which you have devoted all your life, Nikola Ljubicic says in the message.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES EMIGRATION ISSUE

LD052248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 5 Mar (TANJUG) -- It is the obligation and duty of every person and citizen in Kosovo to oppose resolutely every instance of nationalism in the environment in which he lives and works, for this is the only way of ensuring complete national equality, brotherhood, unity and community between the nations and nationalities of this province. All the progressive forces of Albanian nationality must set a good example in the struggle against Albanian nationalism. They will meet this obligation more easily if they ensure an uncompromising struggle against Serbian and every other type of nationalism in the province and elsewhere. At the same time, an energetic struggle must take place in all spheres in Kosovo to eliminate the causes which lead to the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this province.

These are the key points in the introductory report by Hisen Prekazi at today's joint session of all the chambers of the Kosovo Assembly, which discussed an analysis of the causes and instances of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo in the period from 1971 to 1981.

Before the introductory report was delivered, Ilija Vakic, president of the Assembly, said that he felt the need to remark that the problem of emigration, with its political significance and many political implications, had been imposed. The facts and assessments at our disposal demonstrate irrefutably that the nationalists and enemies of our system, through their activity over a long period, succeeded in disturbing intranational relations and, using various types of pressure, are causing the unnatural emigration of a large number of Serbs and Montenegrins, which has inflicted a serious blow to the policy of equality and togetherness.

It is not our job to reach some kind of judgment between the various, mainly hostile, tendencies in interpreting emigration. We do not need attacks or defenses, but united, brave and resolute action, Vakic emphasized. He warned, at the same time, that there is no nationalism that is more or less dangerous than another, and that patriots of the Albanian nationality are one thing, while Albanian nationalists and irredentists are quite another. That is why in our united and resolute front there is no room for those who call on Serbs to rally together, and we must fight against them with the same resolve, Vakic emphasized. He concluded that there has been quite a lot of discussion about the problems of emigration and that it is high time for resulte action and forceful measures.

The delegates then listened to the report by Hisen Prekazi, chairman of the commission on establishing the causes and instances of emigration by Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo in the last decade. Prekazi spoke first about difficulties in preparing the analysis the great delays in working out municipal information and the shortcomings of this informacion. He then said that from previous statistics on the recent census one can see that in the past decade there was a relative and absolute reduction of nearly 18,500 Serbs in Kosovo and of 4,680 Montenegrins. Prekazi quoted a figure of about 57,000 as the approximate number of members of these two nations who have emigrated.

Recalling that after last year's hostile demonstrations the tendency to leave increased, Prekazi noted that despite increased sociopolitical activity in all spheres in the province, there was still no resolute fight to create an atmosphere that would lead to an end to this phenomenon. Opportunism is present and a resolute ideopolitical struggle is being avoided, as is the taking of political and legal measures against those who exert pressure with a view to creating insecurity and lack of prospects in relations to living in Kosovo. Prekazi went on to refer to the causes of emigration, which lie in economic and social reasions, the general sociopolitical climate, various forms of pressure, ineffectiveness of the relevant organs, and personal, family and other motives.

He emphasized that in their desire to achieve one of their strategic aims -- an ethnically pure Kosovo -- the Albanian nationalists and irredentists continue to exert persistent strong pressure in favor of Serbs and Montenegrins emigrating.

On the other hand, nationalists from the ranks of the Serbs and Montenegrins are trying to introduce distrust and hatred of the Albanian nationality. Activity by nationalists, as well as inconsistency and opportunism in some environments in the struggle against nationalism, have led to a cooling of international relations. Therefore, Prekazi emphasized, one of the basic starting points in future activity in every sphere in the province must be activity aimed at restoring confidence in joint life and prosperity. This assumes the forceful elimination of all the causes that make Serbs and Montenegrins leave Kosovo.

In the debate, in which nine delegates took part, the standpoints in the introductory report were endorsed, as well as proposed measures and actions aimed at putting an end to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

Seidi Osmani emphasized the great obligation of the young people of Kosovo to struggle against all those who sow intranational hatred, and Ismailj Perisa emphasized that the rapid economic progress of the province is one of the important conditions for putting an end to the emigration.

It must be clear to everyone, [name indistinct] said, that Kosovo is Yugoslav and the property of everyone who lives there, regardless of his nationality.

Noting that since the counterrevolutionary demonstrations the number of representations and complaints about various pressures on Serbs and Montenegrins had increased, said Klokoci emphasized that it must be clear to the Albanian nationality that pressure for emigration is a most reactionary act.

According to Vukasin Jokanovic, the process of emigration is a barometer of the political situation in the province. He criticized the work of municipal commissions, noting that meetings still outnumber specific actions.

Dusan Ristic said that the problem of emigration should not be approached in a routine manner and insisted on a more specific consideration of the conditions for the return of all inhabitants of Kosovo who wish to do so.

The Kosovo Assembly adopted proposed measures and actions aimed at ending the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province and concluded that a report on their implementation would be discussed every 3 months.

KOSOVO SAWP UPHOLDS SERBIAN REPUBLIC NOMINATIONS

LD061616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 6 Mar (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired by Azem Vlasi, the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium today discussed the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in connection with the elections of cadres for offices in sociopolitical communities. The session is reported to have finalized the initial nominations for delegates in the social-political chamber of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo from the Kosovo SAWP.

The Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium today upheld the proposal to nominate Nikola Ljubicic as candidate for the office of president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Branko Pesic as candidate for the office of president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

PRISTINA LC MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD

LD061620 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 6 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Pristina League of Communists Municipal Committee today considered and submitted for public discussion the draft report on the work of the party organization of this municipality, Kosovo's biggest municipality, over the past 4 years.

At its session today the Pristina League of Communists Municipal Committee is reported to have pronounced party measures against a number of members of the organization of the League of Communists in the provincial Institute for the Promotion of Education. This basic organization was dissolved in June last year because of unhealthy international and intranational relations, absence of criticism and self-criticism and absence of practical action aimed at implementing the attitudes of the League of Communists.

BELGRADE WEEKLY VIEWS SITUATION IN KOSOVO

AU071538 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1626 28 Feb 82 pp 10-12

[Milan Milosevic article: "Kosovo: Provocations, Dilemmas, Plans"]

[Excerpts] The red warning light was again lit up at Pristina University last week. As members of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists and the presidium of the City Conference of the Pristina SAWP assessed at a joint session, the disturbance last week was the most serious threat to public order and peace since last year's demonstrations.

It is indicative that there was such great interest in a quite average basketball match (Jezicz, Ljubljana vs. Universitet, Pristina): 2,500 tickets were sold for a hall holding 1,900 people. According to some estimates, another 500 spectators entered the hall without tickets.

It is assessed in Pristina that this provocation was certainly organized. In a commentary, JEDINSTVO says that "such a hostile orgy can be interpreted as "feeling the pulse' of a broader audience, but at the same time it also reflects unrest in the enemy's ranks, his weakness and fear of the inevitability of defeat."

Intentions of Organizers

What did the organizer of this provocation really want? According to some views, following the announcement on the detection of a large number of members of an illegal organization, bases and propaganda material, a group was able to make itself heard to show that it continues to exist. Some people believe that irredentists wanted to raise the temperature before the "anniversary" of the counterrevolutionary events in March-April last year. Other people have noted that all world news agencies carried reports on "new disorders in Kosovo" and this could also have been the aim of irredentists.

Importance is attached to the fact that most students watched the group of demonstrators which, as is said, numbered some 80 participats, but they did not agree with them, nor was any sign of support noticed in the student dormitories except for some white papers that were thrown from windows. This can be a significant indicator of the mood of the masses. However, some people point to the fact that among these passive students in the group there was no one to individually oppose the provocators.

However, it was obvious that in the current political situation there have been dilemmas as to how to act after this provocation. An irresolute action could encourage irredentists, while an excessive sharpness could halt the evident shifting of the wavering part of the student opinion toward the progressive wing.

The strategy obviously is "selective." Whatever is hostile, and this still exists at the university, must be destroyed. It must be "eradicated" from the university, somebody with whom we talked told us.

One idea is that party organizations should be reactivated in the student dormitories, the most sensitive point at the university. Thus far, this has only been done at university departments. Those who know the situation well say that one should not have any illusions that the situation at the university will be settled soon. Indoctrination, which has advanced in various forms, takes time, but the situation also cannot stand any delays.

Psychological Pressure

True, a rather broad activity has taken place at the university which, irrespective of the fact that much has been left unsaid, nonetheless works in favor of settling the situation. The speeches of individual professors and academicians on unmasking the slogan "Kosovo - Republic" have been noticed recently. Prof Surija Pupovic, Hajredin Hodza, Petar Stanisic and Kurtes Salihu have spoken recently.

Without prejudicing anything, one can already point to the fact that some professors obviously do not fulfill the criteria to continue to teach young people. However, this will be the subject of future, certainly not easy discussions.

The elimination of ideologically unsuitable content from textbooks is a current task. However, as regards an ideological analysis of the works of certain disputed authors, assurances can be heard in Pristina that this task must be carried out with cool heads (that is, later) and that this task should not be the task of the current policy but rather of science. However, this sensible caution must not be linked with the need to prevent the use of the current scientific work for political purposes.

More Openly About Emigration

The assessments about national relations are regrettably still not optimistic.

Along with overcoming much resistance, the topic of emigration is approaching its political conclusion. The commission for halting emigration of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has submitted a report and the Assembly will discuss it most likely in 10 days. For the time being, this report is under embargo. It is marked "confidential" and was inaccessible to us. It was drawn up on the basis of reports of the communal commissions, on the basis of the discussion in the communal committees and talks with the people who emigrated. Reports of the last few months indicate that this topic was discussed in the communes with a much more critical approach and openness than during the summer. At one time certain commissions carried out their duty in a bureaucratic manner, and for all practical purposes they encouraged people to confirm that they were emigrating voluntarily, instead of assessing the actual situation. The atmosphere is now considerably different. Public condemnations of certain forms of pressure are more frequently made by Albanians, too. Azem Vlasi recently said that the struggle against these pressures is a matter of national honor.

Dramatic Economic Situation

As regards this topic, the fact that abuses occur in certain basic organizations of associated labor in connection with the so-called criterion of bilingualism makes the temperature rise the most. Taking advantage of legal powers, many work organizations have prescribed a knowledge of the two languages also for jobs where it is not necessary, while some work organizations prescribed it even for all jobs. This has for practical purposes put up a barrier to employing a large number of Serbs and Montenegrins who do not speak Albanian.

These problems would perhaps be smaller had the economic situation been better. However, the results of a bureaucratic voluntarism are currently noticeable most in the economy.

In an article in JEDINSTVO, Bosko Dimitrijevic says that the last medium-term plan was the least realistic of all in Kosovo. Only 41 percent of the plan was implemented. What was involved here was not only bad planning but also a mistake in the Kosovo economic-political development, he says. The latest reports from the economy are also dramatic. According to the latest statement of the Social Accounting Service, the Kosovo economy's losses total 2.8 billion dinars. Attention is also drawn to illiquidity of commercial banks. The Ramiz Sadiku construction enterprise alone owes 1 billion dinars. Riza Sapundziju, president of the provincial Executive Council, has recently warned that we cannot take loans without thinking of how to repay them.

Perhaps the economic situation will have the most decisive influence on the fact that reality will be constantly faced in other fields. Thus the sense of reality will be gained and the field of various kinds of irrationalism, which for much too long a time found fruitful soil in Kosovo, will be reduced.

Milos Minic has recently said in Kosovo that the Kosovo party organization will perhaps be the strongest party organization in the country once it has won the current struggle, because it is now passing through serious tests.

SERBIA REFUTES CRITICISM OF ENERGY PRICE HIKE

AU062036 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Summary] The increasing of prices of electric power and coal by 20 percent and an average of 21 percent, respectively, and the increase of monthly radio and television subscriptions from 180 to 220 dinars are within the planned limits of the price policy for 1982. This was stated today at a meeting of the Serbian Assembly which was attended by the presidents of assemblies of communes, the city of Belgrade and the intercommunal regional communities. Dusan Mitic reports:

In his introductory report at the meeting, Borislav Srebic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, noted that in 1981 in Serbia, the total real social product increased by 2 percent, industrial production increased by 4 percent and the number of employed increased by 2.2 percent. In the same year, Serbia increased its exports by 26 percent and its imports by 19 percent, and its economy improved its accumulation capability since the share of the organization of associated labor in the distribution of income increased by 1.8 percent.

Recently the Republican Community for Prices approved an increase in the price of electric power by 20 percent. This decision was made following the appropriate consultations with the Federal Community for Prices and a thorough discussion within the republican community. "However, the decision resulted in the known reaction of officials of the Federal Community for Prices, which has caused an unpleasant atmosphere. It is implied that the Republican Communityfor Prices has failed to follow the agreed procedure and that it has materially violated the accord concerned and jeopardized the implementation of the price policy in the entire country with its decision." But the fact is that in Serbia, without the provinces, the price of electric power was 9 to 60 percent lower than the price of electric power in other republics and provinces except Montenegro. The new increased price only partly reduces the differences in electric power prices in the country. In addition, labor productivity in the united electric power industry of Serbia exceeds the labor productivity of the country's electric power industry by about 40 percent and, at the same time, the utilization of Serbia's electric power capacities exceeds the corresponding utilization in the country as a whole by 22 percent. The new electric power prices increase the costs of industrial products by 1.08 percent, retail prices by 1.6 percent and the cost of living by 1.07 percent. The same applies to increased coal prices.

As regards the increased radio and television subscriptions, it must be noted that this increase is within the 14.5-percent rate of price increases for services within the jurisdiction of the republic. It is also noteworthy in this connection that Belgrade radio and television daily programs are longer and cover larger territory than other radio and television stations in the country which, however, charge higher subscriptions than Belgrade radio and television do.

Accordingly, "the corrected prices correspond to the adopted price policy, the basic orientations of the law on foundations of the price system and social control of prices, and they correspond to the adopted procedure envisaged for such changes. This means that the corrections in these prices have been made with complete responsibility."

NIS CLINIC PARTY ORGANIZATION DISSOLVED

LD071158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0820 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Summary] Nis, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- Following a decision by the university conference of the League of Communists and of the municipal committee, the basic organization of the League of Communists at the clinic for contageous diseases in Nis has been dissolved. A working group has been set up to establish the responsibility of every member of this party organization. This decision was reached after months of efforts to overcome discord among party members at the clinic. Infighting took the place of constructive action, which became particularly evident at the time of elections for the new leadership. Even after three attempts agreement could not be reached on a list of members of the new secretariat and party leadership. None of the warring factions or individuals would budge.

A statement explaining the decision to dissolve the party organization says that meetings regularly turned into quarrels with participants hurtling insults and abuse at each other. Such conduct, the statement adds, meant that the working people at the clinic lost all confidence in the members and basic organization of the League of Communists.

BRIEFS

NEW JAPANESE, SWISS ENVOYS -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has received, on separate visits, Tamio Amau, newly appointed Japanese ambassador, and Alfred Hohl, newly appointed Swiss ambassador. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Feb 82 p 2 AU]

CYPRUS PARTY VISITOR -- Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, had talks with a delegation of the Democratic Party of Cyprus in Belgrade yesterday. The delegation is led by Aleksis Talanos, chairman of the party's Committee for International Relations and chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Cyprus Assembly. The delegation was also received yesterday by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Feb 82 p 2 AU]

TRADE WITH NIGERIA -- Contracts worth about $170 million will be completed by Yugoslavia construction enterprises in Nigeria this year. Exports to Nigeria are planned at $73 million. Imports of Nigerian crude oil in Yugoslavia are planned at about $200 million, or $120 million more than in 1981. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Feb 82 p 2 AU]

SHORTAGE OF MEDICINE -- The shortage of medicines in Yugoslavia in January was worse than in previous months, since 226 vital medicines were in short supply. There was also a shortage of baby food. The shortages are a result of insufficient imports of raw materials because of a lack of foreign exchange. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Feb 82 p 5 AU]

IMF LOAN -- Washington, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- The IMF Board of Executive Directors yesterday approved the second installment of payment of some $700 million as a loan to Yugoslavia in support of its balance of payments. The decision was adopted after a long discussion in which the results of the Federal Executive Council measures of economic stabilization achieved last year and the SFRY economic policy this year were positively assessed. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Feb 82 p 1 AU]